The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
W. P. RYAN, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY, Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail one year, $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Sci. entific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can Subs. terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1871. NO. 76.

## FIRST EDITION.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

### Organization of the French Assembly

**Organization of the French Assembly.**

PARIS, December 5.—The National Assembly effected an organization to-day by re-electing President Grevy and the Vice President of last session. The report that Thiers had sent a message to the Assembly was premature. Although its contents are known, it has not yet been recorded or published. It is rumored that Thiers withholds the document because he is averse to declaring himself in favor of the admission of the Orleans Princes to the Chamber, and somewhat avoweal on this point is expected in the forthcoming message, more especially as it is supposed that he has received notification that the princes intend to claim the right to seats as legally elected representatives of the people. The status of the Orleans Princes promises to be one of the leading questions before the Assembly. Bills restoring to them their confiscated estates and all their rights as citizens of France, are preparing, and will be introduced at an early day. It is anticipated that these measures will give rise to long and exciting debates. The extreme Left wing will meet them with propositions for general amnesty, which, setting free the thousands of Communists still held as prisoners on the hulks and elsewhere, will be considered only an equitable compliment of justice proposed to be done to the house of Orleans.

**Thiers and the Orleans Princes.**

PARIS, December 5, Evening.—Thiers appears to have made up his mind to oppose the admission of the Orleans princes to the National Assembly. The princes to-day waited upon Thiers for the purpose of listening to an exposition of the reasons influencing him against them taking seats in the Legislature, and of the arguments by argument to change his decision. The President received the princes courteously, but owing to a pressure of public business, was unable to hear or reply to them to-day. It, however, appointed an interview for Friday next, at which time he will be prepared to develop fully his reasons for restraining them from taking seats in the Assembly.

**Great Fire in Paris.**

PARIS, December 5.—A great fire occurred to-day in the arcades of the Hotel dn Louvre, which contain many of the most elegant shops in Paris. Owing to the exertions of the firemen, the flames were extinguished before any injury had been done to the palace itself. The loss to the storekeepers is immense.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

LONDON, December 5.—A memorial to the poet, Cowper, to be erected at Birkhampstead, is contemplated, and subscriptions from the admirers of the poet in the United States are desired.

## FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

**A Man Shot and Instantly Killed Near Monroeville, Ind.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

MONROEVILLE, IND., December 5, 1871.

Daniel Bolyard, a farmer residing in Jackson township, some three miles from this place, was shot in the road near the premises of John Barnhart, about one-fourth of a mile from town, in the presence of John Kline, who claims it to have been accidental. The two men have been at enmity for some time, and rumor has it that Kline had threatened Bolyard's life. Deceased was shot in the face, the ball passing out at the crown of the head. The Coroner has been telegraphed for, and an investigation will be made at once.

## CHICAGO NOTES.

**Work Suspended on Account of the Cold —One Woman Frozen to Death and Another Fatally Burned While Drunk —New Freight Depots Finished, &c.**

CHICAGO, December 5.—The weather to-day has been intensely cold; thermometer early this morning 7 to 12 degrees below zero, according to locality. The effect has been to almost entirely suspend work in the burnt district.

Mr. Medill, the new Mayor, has withdrawn from editorial connection with the Tribune, and will continue so long as he remains Mayor.

H. A. Jarvis, a carpenter by trade, residing at the corner of Desplaines and Fourth streets, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat. He was insane.

Early this morning the dead body, frozen stiff, of a girl was found in the rear of 38 Fourth avenue. She was seen last evening about eleven o'clock near the place where her body was found, in an intoxicated condition.

Kate Shem, living on May street, last night, while preparing supper for her husband, ignited her clothing while near the stove and was burned to a crisp. She was intoxicated. Her husband was absent at the time.

A beer still connected with the distillery of G. G. Russell, on Third avenue, exploded the boom, instantly killing Geo. Bennett, beer runner, and seriously injuring Geo. Todd, bar washer, and another employee, name unknown. The building was completely demolished. Loss about $15,000.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company has got its new freight houses so far advanced on the north division as to be available for the winter's business with dispatch. The Michigan Central Railroad Company has now completed its freight depot at the foot of Lake street, and is fully able to handle conveniently all freight that comes. The company has now put under good substantial slate roofs 90,000 square feet of floor surface for freight purposes.

Since the fire, according to a statement made to-day by W. A. Hutchinson, Secretary of the Chicago Typographical Union, the total contributions of the country for the benefit of the Chicago printers foot up $9,404.

## CUBAN INSURRECTION.

**The Insurgents Losing Ground—Large Bodies Surrendering Themselves.**

HAVANA, December 5.—Senor Moreno has assumed the Governorship of Havana. The report of the of the removal of Valmazeda was untrue.

The principal telegraph lines have been placed in working order, and remain undisturbed by the insurgents. This is considered a positive proof of the decline of the rebellion. Several prominent rebels have surrendered, and others call upon their countrymen to lay down their arms. The only rebels now ill the field are plantation negroes, who are headed by negroes and a few whites. These parties, owing to misdemeanors committed by them, refuse to surrender. It is reported that Trujina has also surrendered. This surrender is considered important, as Urquiza was the successful leader in the late Sanchi Vega, who was incapacitated for service some time ago. It is reported that Vega has made his cape to Jamaica.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Eight buildings were burned at Barbaroo, Wis., on Monday. Loss $25,000.

The California Legislature met yesterday, and will organize to-day.

The eight whaling ships which escaped from the late terrible disaster in the Arctic ocean, have sailed from Honolulu for home.

The Missouri Legislature met yesterday. Governor Brown, in his message, favors reform in the civil service, and reviews unfavorably the course of the national administration.

## THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.

**Interview with the President and Secretary Boutwell in Regard to It.**

Captain Amos Shinkle, of Cincinnati, who recently visited Washington to endeavor to induce the President to embody in his forthcoming message a recommendation to make such changes in the recent steamboat law as the river men should convince Congress to be proper, reports as follows to the Association under whose instructions he acted:

We discussed the subject in its various bearings, but I found it difficult to get him to introduce it into his message. He thought it the duty of the Secretary to attend to the matter, as it came directly under his supervision, and requested me to call on him and give him all the facts, as I had them. However, he partially agreed to comply with your wishes if he could consistently do so. He gave me an excellent letter of introduction to Mr. Boutwell, which I availed myself of, calling on that gentleman the next day. We thoroughly discussed the various points of interest in the law, but I failed to convince him that it was in any way objectionable or injudicious save in one instance. He seemed determined in his own mind that it was all right, and felt confident that Congress would not legislate in the matter. The supervising inspectors understood more of this than Congress, and were therefore better able to enact laws with reference to steamboats. The single instance in which he agreed with me, and said he promised to attend to, was in regard to the amount of steam allowed on low winds. I argued that a boat carrying a certain amount of steam allowed under the former law could tow ten barges of coal, while under the provisions of the new law she could only tow five barges. For towing ten barges of coal it cost about two cents a bushel; but if a boat could only tow five barges the cost would necessarily be doubled, thus putting a tax on coal which many people could not stand. The city of Cincinnati, during the winter uses 12,000 bushels of coal a day. At the increased cost of bringing it down, Cincinnati would be compelled to pay $2,000 more per day than before. He would not promise a modification of the law, and refused to include it in his report, on the ground that it would not then come in its proper place.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

**PRESIDENT GARRETT'S LAST OPPORTUNITIES.**

**Projects in Northern Pennsylvania.**

**The Pennsylvania Company Seeking Another Great Western Line.**

AFTER THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN.

Commenting on a rumor that the Pennsylvania Railroad is about to secure possession of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad and its branches, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "There is no company or institution in this whole country that is so industriously kept before the public as our Pennsylvania Railroad. It is a live concern, has men at the head of it who not only fully understand the business of transportation and the needs of the country in that connection, but possess that necessary decision of character by which the most is made of this intelligent business information. As occasions offer they are quick to discern the right and, as prompt in determining what their company ought to do in the matter. Its officers never stand shilly-shallying, consulting with timid committees, when business is in a fluctuating or unsettling state of prices and terms. Availing themselves of the authority of law which they have, they see, examine and determine, and generally with such good reasons that the company's Board of Direction at once second their conclusions. Much has been accomplished in this way, so that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company stands to-day, of works of its character, the wonder of the world in magnitude and importance."

Our readers will remember that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Company on the 22d ult., the proposition looking to the leasing of the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington, the Hannibal and Central Missouri, and Decatur Railways, was indorsed, and the officers directed to close the contracts. The road and its branches constitute over a thousand miles of track, all in good condition and doing an immense business.

UNIONTOWN AND WEST VIRGINIA.

The Uniontown *Genius* says: Mr. Baille, the Engineer of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company, assisted by A. J. Gilmore, is extending the survey of said Company from Uniontown, south, intending to strike Cheat river at the mouth of Rubble's run, one mile south of the State line. It is said the cuts and fills are much greater on that route than anticipated, before putting the instruments on the ground. After the engineers have ascertained the "lay of the land" on that route, we would respectfully suggest to them the feasibility of the route from Fairchance down George's Creek to what was formerly known as Oliphant's Mill, four miles above the mouth of Rubble's run. From this point up Cheat river, then let the engineers ascertain if a route cannot be found starting from Uniontown, or near there, and striking the head waters of York's run, Northwest of Smithfield. This run empties into George's creek at Smithfield, a little below. The point the balance of the road is the same as set forth above. We believe that by this route from Uniontown across Springhill township to the Virginia line, a distance of about eighteen miles, the road will be met with abundance of limestone, sandstone, iron ore, timber, etc.

RAILROADS IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Northern Pennsylvania, says the Troy *Gazette*, seems destined, ere long, to be the scene of various important railroad enterprises, which will bring to light its hitherto only partially revealed mineral wealth. It is a singular fact that there is scarcely a show of mineral product, further than lime or building stone, along the great road that was cleared for Erie road, from Port Jervis to Hornellsville, while twenty-five miles south of the Erie, in Pennsylvania, on a parallel line there is hardly any fire brick which is not rich in minerals. These will in time undoubtedly find their way to the centre of interest in the importance of a great through line, rather than any side lines, which have so far been contemplated. The recent judicial decision at Pittsburgh, in favor of the Catawissa railroad, will give that road an opportunity which it has long sought, to reach, as a line up from Williamsport to Cogan House and thence to connect with the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville road at the Antrim mines.

Another new road, already chartered, and which will probably be put through some time, is that from Little Meadows to Canton, Pennsylvania, shortening the distance from the West Central to the Erie.

The famous Jersey Shore and Pine Creek railroad seems of late to have fallen into the hands of English capitalists, and we hear assurances that it will go through even without a subsidy in the shape of six millions of dollars from the Treasury of the State.

The Buffalo and Washington road, from Buffalo to Emporium, Cleon, will be completed during the year, and will be an important north and south line, and especially valuable to Buffalo, which is the great distributing point for coal on the lake shore.

The Bradford road, which has now reached Gilesville, from Carrolton, will be pushed to the extended south, to intersect the Philadelphia and Erie road, at or near Ridgway, with a continuation south, this connecting the Erie with the Philadelphia and Erie road.

The Cowanesque Valley railroad is a short line, which will eventually be extended south.

But more important than any of those already mentioned, is the consolidation recently effected by the Atlantic and Great Western road. It will be recollected that some years ago Sir Morton Peto and other English capitalists had arranged a great through line west by the way of Cincinnati, which business road for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and were just on the eve of commencing, when they were defeated by the machinations of the Erie ring, and the project was for the time invalidated, as it would the enterprise were plucky, and have been working steadily for success. They are now reaching their line from Salamanca to Olean, thus gaining one more length toward the east. Last month, too, both companies consolidated, and the Atlantic and Great Western road feels fair to be one of the great east and west trunk lines. The Meadville road and the Cattawissa road will be renewed, and important changes may be looked for.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, extending from Lewistown, on the Mifflin and Center County Railroad, to Selinsgrove Station, on the Northern Central Railway, has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Mifflin and Center County Railroad and the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad will be operated together, and will constitute the Lewistown division. Wm. H. Rogers has been appointed Superintendent. His office will be at Lewistown.

—The eastern terminus of the D. H. and W. Railroad is at a point near the Central Coal Works, eight miles from Hazleton. The road is finished, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are now constructing an extention to it from Hazleton. This extension will be completed in the course of a few weeks, when trains will run from Sunbury to Hazleton.

—The Clarion *Democrat* is hopeful that not many years hence Clarion county will be as well supplied with railroads as any locality in the State. It says: A few years ago the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company leased the Catawissa Railroad, and secured the right of way to make a connection at Franklin, with their road crossing the Allegheny mountains about the same place as the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is now building the low grade road. The peculiar bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, and the opposition manifested by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, caused the project to be abandoned. Recently the Allegheny Valley and the Atlantic and Great Western Company have secured control of the road, and the Cleveland men at their head, affairs are being put in shape; and among other things it is proposed to build the road formerly contemplated, through this section of country, and by means of the Catawissa, secure a through east and west route. It is proposed to make connections being made to negotiate a loan of five millions, in favor, we are told, of a low grade road. As it will go from Brookville to Franklin, it must cross Clarion county—hence it is of vast importance to our people.

Mr. Robert Harvey, President of the Valley Railroad, states that he has a full force of engineers at work locating a route between Staunton and Shelton and other points, and that the line of the building of the road will be invited in a short time.

—The Scranton *Republican* has good authority for stating that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company is engaged at present in making a survey along the south side of the Susquehanna river from Binghamton to Sunbury. The object of building the road will be undertaken as soon as the survey is completed. This will be a narrow gauge branch, and will greatly add to the passenger traffic of the road.

—The Chester *American* states that the Media and Chester Narrow-Gauge Railway Company are having three routes surveyed, the eastern crossing the West Chester and Philadelphia at Wallingford; the central, crossing near Manchester and striking Ridley creek at Fox's mills; the western leaving Media near Everett Grove station, and a degree below Ridley creek to Chester. Some of the directors now think the road had better be the usual gauge to save transhipment, etc.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Among the most interesting portions of your live paper, the railway column is not the least important. The response, however, to a correspondent's inquiry, touching the purposes of the Hon. John W. Garrett in regard to the Connellsville Road, was, perhaps, incorrect. You intimated the road was being operated more with a view to future ownership than with any desire to accommodate the public. The suspicion, we think, is unfounded. It is known that the Baltimore Company has a large majority of the Connellsville stock—just as the Central owns a controlling interest in the Pan Handle line) and thereby the Baltimore company already have as full control of the business of Pittsburgh as if they were the absolute owners. Moreover, Mr. Garrett is a gentleman of the highest character, and, as a railroad officer, he is altogether above suspicion as to integrity of purpose, open and honorable conduct. He deserves, and should receive, great praise for the unswerving honesty with which he has managed the large trusts committed to his charge. No man has ever charged upon him any disposition to use his high position or "put money in his purse," or to countenance any of the "inside ring" operations and wholesale plundering which have been too common on other roads. The charge that the road is managed in dends, is, we fear, but too true. We have recently learned that in railroad warfare it is sometimes necessary to move upon the enemy's works. Judging from his tardy movements, Mr. Garrett utterly fails to comprehend the situation of the railway field, and seems as blind to every surrounding enterprise, and oblivious of all rival movements, as if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were situated in China, instead of amidst the whirring activities of the Yankee nation.

Turn, for a moment, to a few of the many opportunities which he has neglected, and which have passed away never to return. And first the acquisition of the Connellsville road, it was earnestly urged that an extension from Pittsburgh to Chicago should be in readiness simultaneously with the completion of the branch to the Iron City; but the counsel was repelled with the answer, that on the opening of the Connellsville line, the Western roads would be amply provided to control eastern business relations with the company controlling the nearest path to the west. But, as was anticipated by everybody except Mr. Garnett, things failed to turn up in that except. Mr. they failed to turn up with original Micawber himself. While the road was dragging its slow length from Connellsville to Cumberland, Mr. Thomas A. Scott absorbed the Pan Handle connections, and, by a single stroke, not only erected his depots at Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, but at the same time surrounded and hedged in the main stem of the Baltimore Company at Columbus, beyond which it has not advanced a single rod.

After this, Mr. Garrett had an equal chance with "any other man" for acquiring the Fort Wayne Road; but the stand still policy prevailed, and the great national, backbone line, with its thriving, long-established traffic, was allowed to pass forever into the possession of a rival company.

Thereafter the oil interests importuned the Baltimore Company to seek an interest in the Allegheny Valley Road; but the suggestion was not heeded, and Mr. Scott, by satisfactory contracts, linked its destinies with those of the Pennsylvania lines.

At this time, the Pittsburgh and Erie Road was still independent, and the Baltimore Company, it was supposed, would make an earnest effort for a line which, with short extensions and branches, would have connected Baltimore with Oil City, Erie and Cleveland. But Mr. Garrett still dreamed of none of these things, and Col. Scott, with the slightest effort, got another road to Erie.

After this, the Beaver and Erie canal, by adroit legislation, stole a march on Mr. Scott's legislative agents, by acquiring power to abandon the canal, and build a railroad in its place. The grades were easy, the probable cost light, and the route, in every respect, was better than that of the Erie and Pittsburgh. The towpath afforded a road-bed ready graded; the citizens were anxious for rival routes, and the coal and manufacturing interests of such live towns as Sharon, New Castle, Greenville and other thriving places, voluntarily proposed to take stock and patronize the road, if Mr. Garrett would take hold; but he still stood aloof, and Scott bought the canal, to number it among the things that were.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh stock was in the market. It was largely owned in Wall street, where the "highest bidder in the buyer." Mr. Garrett knows that a majority of the stock would control the line. It was a road of well established character, which had proven its value, for years, by earning ten per cent. for its stockholders. To the Baltimore Company, it would have been invaluable, as it would have connected Cleveland not only with the Connellsville branch, but also with the main stem at Wheeling and Bellaire. Its destiny is well known, having but recently passed to the control of 999 years.

Another opportunity occurred in relation to the Bridgeport and Steubenville. Geographically it belonged to the Connellsville Company, and it was offered to their consideration. But the managers, in their cowardly movements which are always just in time to be too late, failed, and, now, the acquisition of the vast net work of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Connellsville Company have a lease of the Youghiogheny road, which has paid an unusually large per cent. annually on its capital stock. The people of the valley have long desired an extension to Fairmount, the route of which is fairly indicated by the twelve miles in operation, and is one of the most inviting to be found on the North American continent. It follows a water line; is easy of construction, and passes through a region destitute of railroad facilities, abounding in agricultural productions, and nowhere, on all the earth, surpassed in a favorable combination of mineral resources for the production of iron. The road belongs to a natural and profitable line as the Allegheny river flows into the plains of Pittsburgh, and the Ohio, it might, and should have been completed long before this time, and any other company on this side of Ireland, having like inducements, would have completed it years ago. But the opportunity has slipped by, and the Baltimore and Ohio friends claim that they will give general satisfaction, their predecessors, Messrs. Garrett and Scott, will retire with the best wishes of the bar, which were given on the 22d ult., and the following resolution presented to court on last Thursday and ordered to be placed upon the records of the court:

John Lamb, Esq., of the Fayette bar, are about to hang out their shingle as horse thief catchers. They intend to start in the spring, and will bring in custody two horses, buggy and harness which had been stolen from the neighborhood of Salem, Ohio. One of the horses passed through as the property of a Quaker gentleman named Bonham. The buggy, harness and saddle are also reported badly used up. The arrest was made at or near Connellsville, Fayette county. The horses to be refused to accompany his captors, he was lodged in the Uniontown jail to await a requisition from the Governor of Ohio. The boys have a rather good looking, and gives his name as Sylvester Morton. He says he is employed by the Adams Express Company B, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. It was given at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and states that he was a resident of Bedford, Ohio, prior to enlistment when enrolled a farmer. He is about twenty-seven years of age, and will be still older before horse-flesh will again tempt him to violate the seventh commandment.

Theodore Tilton lectures here on Wednesday evening, on "The Art of Using the Mind."

Messrs. Dunbar and Cooper, of the *Monthly Advance*, commence issuing a weekly journal about the first of January. This is somewhat of a venture, as neither of the gentlemen is a printer or familiar with the newspaper business. No such word as fail was ever meant to be applied to the newspaper business.

A man can't be a small fortune in this line about as readily, if not more than any other. The gentlemen named are both ready writers, and can contribute a large amount of original matter; and if they succeed in getting a good list of paying subscribers, they may pull through. The county is large enough to support a live paper, and a live paper will be large enough to support the editors is another question.

Within the past year our town has improved wonderfully. A number of magnificent residences have been erected; nine miles of gas pipe have been macadamized; substantial stone and brick pavements have been laid down, and a degree of taste and neatness may be observed in every quarter. This is as it should be, and we are glad to note this evidence of the growth of improvement.

The Public Library will be thrown open about the first of January. Every person, in short, is entitled to "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," can assemble together for three hours each evening, and, without fee or reward, have access to any book in the entire library. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and the books have been selected with the greatest care.

The recent fire in this place has had the effect of stirring up our citizens to the danger of being without a protection from conflagrations. Two fire companies are about reorganizing, and in a short time I expect to be able to report two first-class companies in this place. W. H. M.

**A Paradise in the Pacific—The Value of the Fiji Islands.**

In the waters of the South Pacific ocean, two-thirds of the way from California to Australia, and directly on the track of commerce between the two English-speaking countries, on the shores of the "ugliest port in the universe," the Fiji or Viti Islands of service hitherto mainly as a wayside inn for travelers on the great highway, and comparatively unknown except to sailors and way farers, this group of two hundred and twenty-five islands bids fair to become of considerable importance on account of its wonderful fertility of soil and genial climate.

The soil of the eighty inhabited islands is described as a rich, yellow clay, and the tropical climate and abundance of water cover the mountains up to their very summits with a luxuriant vegetation. In this respect the islands are a marvelous contrast to, and if Jack ever planted that traditional bean stalk, he must have chosen one of the Fiji Islands as the place of its nativity. Turnips, cabbages and mustard, we are told, after being sown twenty-four hours, are above the ground, and in four weeks are fit for use. Its productions are as varied in their nature as they are excellent in quality. There are no less than fifty native varieties of the bread fruit; six of the banana; three of the plantain, and the cocoanut, which oranges, plums, the Chinese tea-plant, carraway, nutmeg, sugar cane, cotton, coffee, vanilla, sarsaparilla, yam (not bulbed), cape gooseberry and pineapples flourish amid all the changes of the seasons. But it is chiefly on account of the advantages possessed by these islands for the production of cotton and the consequent value of the telegraph. The government, which, if my judgment serves me right, is about to be established by the natives, is in application for the dignity attached.

Hon. John Scott and W. Bradly, Associate Judges elect, take their seats on the bench on this day week, when our Criminal Court convenes. They both are men of judgment and ripe years, and their friends claim that they will give general satisfaction, in their predecessors, Messrs. Garrett and Scott, retire with the best wishes of the bar, which were given on the 22d ult., and the following resolution presented to court on last Thursday and ordered to be placed upon the records of the court:

Mr. SHINKLE suggested that the project would entail immense patronage on the administration, and therefore, could have the appointment of all the employees to take charge of the telegraphic business, which fact made the proposition an appalling one to him, and would control his vote against it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH understood it was proposed to incorporate with every considerable postoffice in the country the telegraphic office, and make the postmaster a telegraph operator, or else to appoint an expert to operate the telegraph. The government could not have cognizance of all private, confidential and financial business of the people. Every person of Congress for calls he pumpkin, for his opinion to make their postoffice a telegraph station. The whole Committee then rose.

Mr. BECK, member of the special committee of the last Congress, said the cost and effect of the project had been understated. There were now five thousaht stations in the country, with 77,000 miles of line and 1,000 employed. Under the Government plan there would be at least 30,000 telegraph offices, 180,000 miles of line, and 25,000 employees. He believed the proper committee that of Appropriations, who would be very careful in recommending anything that would take from the people not thirty-five but nearly seventy millions of dollars. He did not believe the committee will ever recommend the station scheme, or even consider it for a moment.

Mr. RANDALL wished to stop this scheme of plunder at the threshold. He was informed that originally the whole of the telegraph lines did not cost over two or three millions, and now the company has the effrontery to ask Congress to take its property at the present appreciated value. He would oppose the scheme because it would place the whole private and business transactions of the people under the scrutiny of Government officials. He hoped the House would smoth the thing at once.

Mr. KELLEY did not understand any project recommended. The statement by Mr. Randall that the telegraph company asked Congress to purchase it property at an enormous rate showed that the gentleman did not understand the relations of the matter more than a baby. The Western Union Company was arraying itself with all its power and influence against any such propositions.

Mr. BECK remarked that while the Western Union Company opposed the project at the last session he understood it had changed position, and now is anxious for it.

Mr. DAWES said that this fact did not comment the matter to his approval, but this was not the time to enter upon the merits of the whole subject.

After further discussion by Messrs. PALMER and GARFIELD in favor, and CONNOR and KING against the special committee, the subject was referred, 105 to 88, to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. COX moved the reference of that portion of the message relative to the new loan to the Committee on Banking; rejected, and the subject left with the Ways and Means. The committee then rose.

The resignation of Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, was presented.

A resolution was adopted for inquiring into the expediency of the establishment of a Labor Bureau in connection with the Department of Agriculture, with a view to the compilation of statistics, and more complete recognition of the rights of the laboring classes.

Adjourned.

## THE RIGHTS OF SELF DEFENSE

**Judge Allison's Opinion on the Right to Carry Arms.**

During the course of a murder trial in Philadelphia a few days ago, a colored witness for the Commonwealth appeared on the stand with a loaded pistol on his person, which created quite a sensation and considerable discussion, the counsel for the prisoner questioning the right of the witness to bear arms, notwithstanding the statement of the witness that he carried the weapon for the defense of his person, having been already shot at three or four times. The presiding judge, however, decided as he could not be convicted by the witness he was justified under the law of the land. Afterwards, in his charge to the jury, he dwelt at further length upon the matter, declaring that the right of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State, placed the right above all legislative, judicial or individual question, and that if it could not be taken away till the Constitution itself upon the subject should be changed. The act of assembly of May 13th, 1850, is not in conflict with this constitutional right. The law is aimed at the intent to do an unlawful and malicious injury, and not at an intend to interfere with the sacred right of defense of life or person against violence or cowardly assault. Upon the principle he applied to the case of the witness whose life had been attacked, and who feared a repetition of it, or to a class of persons similarly situated, the supreme law of the land permitted him and them; and if there were an hundred statutes to the contrary, they would not be worth the paper on which they are printed, because they would call in question that which the Federal Constitution placed beyond question, and against which there can be no law.

## THE CITY OF LONDON.

**How It is Governed—The Population—Metropolitan District.**

That vast agglomeration of 5,000,000 inhabitants, which makes up London and its suburbs, or, in the language of the English law, the Metropolitan District, is not subjected to a uniform regime. The Metropolitan District is situated within the four counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex; it is composed of the city of London, the Parliamentary borough of Southwark and an excessive number of parishes. Each of the parishes depends, for justice and for certain branches of the administration, on the county in which it is included; there is the vestry, or general assembly of the rate payers, which, according to English traditions, is the direct and all-assuring administrator of the particular interests of each parochial limits; but, in virtue of the act of 1855, these parishes, without surrendering all their powers, are grouped together for public works of common utility in districts, which are thirty-eight in number, and are administered, according to usage, by local elective commissions. These commissions, in their turn, are bound together by a central commission, the Metropolitan Board, which is invested with large powers, for all that concerns the public works, the public health, &c., in the range of London as a whole. Thus there are three elements superposed in the administrative system of the English capital: 1st first, a multitude of parishes; 2d, thirty-eight districts of a degree of concentration, thirty-eight districts; finally, and as the third degree of concentration, the Metropolitan Board. Is this complication? Yes, but the complication does not necessarily result in confusion.

The city of London, properly speaking, represents less than 300,000 souls. In 1855, when municipal reform was accomplished in England, the city did not count more than 100,000 inhabitants, nevertheless the movement which was then accomplished was very considerable, and the respect inspired by its traditional constitution were so powerful that the attempt was not ventured on. This corporation was the only one in the kingdom which preserved to its ancient privileges, consecrated by a great number of charters, of which the first mounts back to the time of Edward the Confessor.

## A Crusoe Experience.

Last February, says the *Sydney Mail*, commanded by Captain Thrupp, sailed from England for Australia, but when off the island of St. Paul, in the South Pacific ocean, eighteen thousand miles from the commencement of the voyage, a mutiny broke out, and the crew were obliged to beach her and use all her stores and furniture for their maintenance in this uninhospitable spot. The vessel was run on the rock on which the crew of the Megara were thus driven is far from being as attractive a spot for an adventure as Juan Fernandez or the island in the Arabian sea discovered by Sinbad the sailor. It is nothing more or less than the cone of an extinct crater which, on one side has broken down, and on the sea has formed itself into a harbor. The circle and forms a sort of lake. The island is about two miles in circumference, the rocks are 600 or 700 feet in height; and on these sides precipitous slopes the few inhabitants of the place have terraced up what little soil is to be found and cultivated, such as the vine growers in mountainous districts cut terraces along the hill sides to prevent the soil from being washed away by the heavy rains of the winter. They have sown a few potatoes, and have also planted out in a rotten husk and stranded on a desolate coast.

## The South Cries a Halt.

[From the Mobile Register.]

The recent gathering of Democrats for defeating Grant is getting on a little too fast for either decency or safety. It looks like another Tammany scare, and is another proof that some of the Democratic press are not to be trusted in any emergency. Now this is such a thing as jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire, or swapping the devil for a witch. Let us, in our honest endeavors to Democratize the South, beware lest in our zeal we do not forget the old maxim, "Festina lente." Let us go slow, and not be in too much of a hurry. Let us not, in our anxiety to get rid of one evil, run into another. Let us not, in our anxiety to get rid of one evil, run into another. Let us not, in our anxiety to get rid of one evil, run into another

# The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1871.


THE comfort which the free traders will be able to derive from the Message of the President and Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be small, indeed. Nor will Congress be likely to increase it. The policy recommended in these important communications, embodied in disorced logislation, will insure the permanency of American interests. Gen. GRANT's administration is firmly committed to a distinctive American policy, and will receive the hearty support of the American people.

GENERAL GRANT's message is everywhere received with favor. In England, a cable synopsis produced a favorable impression, which extends to the whole of Europe. The financial exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury, taken in connection with his recommendations and those of the President, of a reduction of taxation and a less rapid payment of the national debt, and the unequaled prosperity of the country, are all encouraging at home and abroad. Now let Congress act wisely and promptly.

THE support which Postmaster General CRESSWELL's recommendation of the postal telegraph system receives from General GRANT, is not the least gratifying feature of the Message. This measure is making rapid progress in public estimation in this country, and is destined to be adopted. Much is due to Postmaster General CRESSWELL for giving the matter so much attention, and for the unqualified and earnest manner in which he gives the measure his approval. It may be that Congress is not prepared to act at once up to the line of this recommendation, but few things are more certain than that the postal telegraph system is destined to be adopted in this country and prove a great triumph. Once adopted it will never be abandoned.

How THOROUGHLY these fellows understand one another. "Early in the session," said the New York *World* of Monday, "a resolution will be introduced in the House calling upon President GRANT to declare under what section of the Ku-Klux act he suspended the writ of habeas corpus in South Carolina," and on the very day thereafter, almost before the organization of the two bodies had been effected, or the last words of the President's Message had died away, Senator BLAIR in the Senate and Representative BECK in the House, leaped to their feet in unseemly haste, each with a similar resolution in his hand and the same language in his mouth. There should be—there will be—the largest liberty of discussion allowed on all these matters, but this swift concerted rush of Democratic leaders to the rescue of the law-breakers of the South will not commend itself to the plain people of the country, nor help the "passive policy" in the least bit.

## DUTIES OF THE SEASON.

The premature and intense severity with which the cold weather has set in throughout the country, furnishes grounds for anticipating a more than usually protracted and bitter winter, from which the poor everywhere will suffer greatly, by reason of insufficient shelter, clothing and food. The bleak, razor-edged winds that sweep through the streets of our city and whistle in at our doors, are laden with reminders of the high duties of helpful benevolence which rest upon us all. The adage that "He gives twice who gives quickly," was a thousand times quoted and repeated during the wonderful days that followed the Chicago conflagration. The saying is quite as true with respect to the needy dwelling among ourselves. From the very nature of the case, the poor are always unprovided for emergencies, and this fierce and sudden grip which Winter has taken upon the land calls for the exercise of the most prompt as well as liberal charity on the part of those whom Providence has blessed with its bounties. And, after all, it is a practical, not a sentimental question. "The poor ye have always with you." From whatever causes the fact may arise, still the fact remains that all great cities have had, have now and will continue to have their houseless heads and unfed stomachs, their "looped and windowed raggedness," confronting them, appealing to them, demanding attention and assistance. Let us remember, too, that the misery and suffering of no class can be kept isolated and apart; that one bond holds all, that one law moves all, that the want and woe of one is the harm and hunger of the rest, and so do whatever we can to alleviate the hardships and privations which those of less favored condition are called upon to endure.

## THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

The municipal contest yesterday resulted in the election of JAMES BLACKMORE, Independent Democrat, Mayor by about 1,200 majority; CHRISTOPHER MAGEE, Republican, Treasurer by about 1,000 majority, and ROBERT J. MADOWAY, Copublican, without opposition. The City Councils will as usual be largely Republican in both branches.

It is useless at this time to go into an extended examination of the various causes which have resulted in an event which will place the executive administration of the city government in Democratic hands for three years to come. We regret the result and hope that those Republicans who have contributed to it will not have occasion to regret it bitterly and unavailingly, as we fear they will before a year passes. Many who denounced us loudly a year ago for advocating a Reform Republican ticket, composed of the best men in the county, because it had not the sanction of a regular nomination, now, at the very threshold of a Presidential campaign, bolt the regular ticket and go openly for a Democrat, a life long Democrat, for the highest office in the city. We never once advised anybody to vote for a Democrat. We did use our best efforts to get out a better ticket, selected from the best class of men for office, denounced corruption in all its forms, and were to a considerable extent successful in our exertions. We got the county fee bill—and corruption in high places has been exposed and punished. As always was and always will be the case until human nature and the evidence by which it is to be judged undergoes a radical change, the persons loudest in denunciation of supposed breaches of party discipline are themselves most likely to be the weakest in the political faith, and the experience of yesterday is an experience which has been repeated a thousand times before. We deplore the result, but there are many who call and think themselves Republicans who rejoice at it and helped to compass it.

We have said twenty times and oftener that Captain MORGAN was, in our opinion, fairly nominated by a plurality of Republican votes under the Crawford county system. It is not only possible but probable that Democratic votes were cast for him at the Primary Meetings—some, perhaps, with the knowledge of some of his friends; but it was not proven and nobody attempted to prove it. It is still more probable that the majority of these votes were cast for the very purpose of throwing suspicion and discredit over the election. Captain MORGAN was sick and so seriously and dangerously ill at the time, that it was impossible that he could have had any personal agency in the matter; and there is abundant evidence that he had a clear plurality of the Republican votes cast. The fact, real or assumed, that *some* Democrats voted for MORGAN at the *primary* meetings, was the pretext laid hold of by many Republicans for voting for BLACKMORE at the election. Well, gentlemen, we are not responsible for the result. We labored earnestly to prevent it, and sincerely deplore it. That any good can result from it is simply impossible. That much harm may come from it we fear.

The opposition to Captain MORGAN was bitter, personal, vindictive and calumnious beyond precedent. The most abominable falsehoods touching his personal life and character, were printed and circulated and *believed*, we must assume, by the Republicans who gulped down so readily, without proof or probability, the story of the primary frauds. To those who know him personally it is not necessary for us to say a word of vindication; to those who do not we repeat that all we have said about him is true to the letter. He is plain, direct, straightforward, honest, positive man, with the faults which go with a sincere nature, and are entirely on the surface.

Had the Republican press of the city done its duty, the result would have been different, and we would not now be under the humiliation of a defeat caused by Republican defection. The only steady, earnest, consistent support of the whole ticket came from this journal.

UNDER the caption of "The wreck and robbery of the Golden Rule," the New York *Sun* again recurs to the subject of the wreck on Roncador Reef in the Carribean Sea, of the steamship so named, in 1855, and reiterates its belief that the vessel was purposely wrecked in order to cover up the loss of something over a million of dollars in United States Treasury bonds, which it will be recollected was contained on board in a Government safe, and which, the *Sun* claims, was stolen either before the vessel left New York, or at some period during the voyage. Judging from the animus which appears to have inspired the *Sun* in its various references to this subject, it is to be feared that on our contemporary rests the responsibility of wrecking the Golden Rule. After a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the whole matter, the officers of the Government were almost unanimous in the opinion that the loss of the ship was accidental, and that no robbery had been committed; a conclusion apparently quite justified by the fact that not one of the bonds alleged to have been stolen has ever been presented for payment, although more than six years have elapsed since the destruction of the vessel. The *Sun* publishes a diagram of the log of the wrecked steamer, for the purpose of showing that she was deliberately steered into the currents which drifted her on Roncador reef. When it next reverts to the subject, we suggest that it print the chart of a certain other Golden Rule, that our contemporary may see for itself how widely it has departed from its true course. Fair fighting is legitimate enough; but it is only barbarians who use stink pots.

### Spanish Bankruptcy.

[From the New York *Economist*.]

The total debt or Spain—real and nominal—now amounts to $1,987,000,000, making an annual charge for interest of about $60,000,000. This is an enormous debt for Spain, and there is not the slightest chance that it will ever be paid. The debt, proportionately to population and resources, is much larger than that of the United States. The annual charge per head in Spain is $42 per year. The annual charge of all the Federal and State debts is only $21 per head. Spain is wretchedly poor, and by an apparent paradox, the repudiation of the debt will render that country still poorer. Foreign capital was just beginning to construct railways, open mines, and start other improvements. The new tax on the debt is an act of repudiation that will frighten investors away. A few years ago the Austrian Government committed a similar experiment of taxing the foreign bondholders, with the effect of completely shutting that country from the money markets of the world. It is fortunate for the United States that the sober second thought of the people has compelled the perfidy of the Austrian and Spanish Governments of any moral application to them. But there is too much reason to believe that the examples of the Spanish and Austrian Governments will not be imitated by other European governments. Italy, France, and other countries, can only fulfill their obligations by a strain on the people, which they may not be always be willing to sustain.

### Money in Chicago.

There does not seem to be any lack of money in Chicago. The *Tribune* of that city, in an article on the financial situation, says: "We know of several banks that would be glad to increase their loans $500,000 or $1,000,000 each if they could get the right kind of thirty-day paper with satisfactory collaterals, and it is not improbable that in the aggregate the banks would increase their loans to $3,000,000 or even more, on such security. Probably $10,000,000 of insurance claims have been paid within the last three weeks—a very considerable portion of which has gone temporarily into the banks. This, together with the new capital brought here by new citizens, has temporarily made the deposits of the banks greater than they ever were before. At least $10,000,000 more will be paid before the end of December, and, though the increase of deposits cannot, of course, be regarded as permanent, it will probably keep money easy all winter."

THE voodoo superstition of Louisiana seems to have reached Indiana, where we read the wife of a farmer was cured of a mysterious and apparently fatal malady by an old negro "doctor," who resorted to the simple process of ripping open the sick woman's pillow, and taking thence, as the husband avers, "pieces of wood stuck full of feathers, every imaginable kind of seed, bunches of feathers sewn together in shapes meant by various colored threads, corn husks, and finally an animal in the shape of a kitten, with quills, or feathers, growing from its skin," which will be recognized as "voodoo charms" by any one who has had any experience with that strange demonology. Another strange development of a superstition is reported from Detroit, where a Hollander was sent to the House of Correction for the offense of having a neighbor trying to cure him of the chills and fever by holding a bag of hot ashes in one hand and a cup of cold water in the other, his theory being that his fever would be absorbed in the ashes, and that, as Hyder predicted, he could dip the bag into the cup and quench the heat, thus preventing its return to his body. In a subsequent attack, even more absurd remedies were applied.

A NEW method of sewerage, known as the pneumatic system, in which air is the motive power, is at present attracting a good deal of attention. The plan is to divide a city into complexes and sub-complexes, a sub-complex consisting of about 200 houses, and a complex comprising all the sub-complexes within a radius of 2,500 feet. Each complex has a large air-light cast-iron reservoir, and each subcomplex a smaller one connecting with the main reservoir and with the houses, by means of pipes provided with valves and cocks, by which a circulation of air may be prevented. The air inside is exhausted by means of a large air-pump driven in connection with the main reservoir by a powerful steam engine, and then the outer air, pressing upon the contents of the pipes, forces them into the reservoirs. By this means the pipes may all be cleared in less than five minutes from their contents, first passing into the sub-reservoirs and then into the main one. This system has been in successful operation in Orange, Rhode Island, for two and a-half years, and is introducing into other European cities.

IN RUSSIA there are as many high schools for girls as there are for boys. Mathematics, philosophy and history are taught, to which are added French and German. Diplomas are granted to the exemplary pupils. In addition to these are schools exclusively for the daughters of the nobility, and which are under the personal supervision of the Empress and all of noble blood, many of them being the widows of Generals, and receive pensions from the crown in their old age. At the high schools the teachers are of simple birth, and must have passed university examinations. In addition to these are two women's colleges in St. Petersburg and Moscow, as disturbances have taken place between the male and female students in the mixed schools. Not very long ago an intrepid girl placed herself in the midst of a number of students, and denounced them for abusing and making fun of the weaker sex. However, in spite of this, the little Semilla, with a great many and foreign languages together in the same seminaries.

THE Grand Duke will be the guest of Philadelphia on MONDAY evening. The special feature of the reception will be the ball at the Academy of Music on Monday night, and it is especially desirable that the occasion should be made in every way commensurate with the distinguished claims upon our hospitality of our guest. It was expected that the success of the occasion would be largely sought after, but, says the *Inquirer* of Thursday, "owing to the excitement consequent upon the Thanksgiving holiday, they have not been in such demand as was anticipated, and some members of the committee are fearful that the necessary number of admissions may not be disposed of." It was expected that the appeals to come up to the rescue would get the tickets off, and something like spontaneity in appearance secured.

AN "official organ" is generally considered to be an engine of unusual power and influence. In our opinion, however, is not always a safe one. A little light has recently been thrown on the affairs of the Austrian *Journal*, which was the organ of Count Hohenwart during his incumbency as premier of the Cis-Leithan division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. It died with the ministry whose views it represented, having enjoyed a circulation of ninety-two copies. The distribution of these copies is another surprise even to those who knew what a weakling it was. Twenty-two went to Hanover, long ago incorporated with Germany. Fifty-six were sent to other journals in exchange. Nine were sent to Wirtemberg, also a part of the German empire. Of the five remaining copies, four were subscribed for by Austrians, and the other was sent to Prince Bismarck, whose subscription expired the 31st of October, which was within a day or two of the date of the "organ's" death.

MAJOR BUNDY, in the New York *Evening Mail*, says that to tell the news fairly, honestly and interestingly; to aid in all good causes; to expose abuses and stimulate reform; to represent the most liberal thoughts and highest tendencies of the time; to welcome all schemes that promote good; to encourage all human enterprises; to stimulate the love of knowledge, a taste for art, and the culture of all the better parts of our nature; to teach each other's literary hair. Mrs. Norton charges Mrs. Wood with having stolen the plot of "East Lynne" from a story printed years ago by Mrs. Norton closely in the manner of living at peaces with all mankind. A journal that uses these means of making itself interesting and useful, with any degree of sincerity of ability, will not fail because it is free from abusive controversial articles.

A CONVENTION of Virginians specially interested in immigration, was held at Norfolk last week. A report was adopted, of which the salient points are: First, the need of disseminating information concerning Virginia in Europe; second, that State aid is proper to this end; third, that the incoming State Legislature is in duty bound to do as much in this way for Virginia as has been done by other State Legislatures for their States; fourth, that recent correspondence and actual immigration movements justify the belief that this policy would bring forth substantial results; that a committee of five be appointed to confer with Governor Walker, and to call a general immigration convention to be held at Richmond on the 12th of December.

A MEETING of the Peace Society of Pennsylvania was held in Montgomery county last Friday, at which the peace policy of President Grant was indorsed, and appeals made for its enlargement. The treaty of Washington was commended, and the work of the War Department in forcibly ending the state of weather was approved, as better employment and more useful to the farmer and community generally than in the crime of war.

THE New York *Herald* has found out how General Grant can elect himself without opposition: Come out for the immediate annexation of Mexico and plant himself on the issue. Why stop with Mexico on the south, with Canada so near to us on the north? And then there are Cuba and the rest of the islands. The *Herald* should not contract its platform while it has a leg.

TO-MORROW or next day the Democratic members of Congress will hold a caucus for the purpose of determining the general policy to be pursued during the session, and to complete the organization of the party. They will probably mount themselves on nothing and start off for nowhere; for such is the meaning of "passivism."

### Origin of the Manufacture of Varnish.

The "Village Smithy," described in song by Longfellow, is thus alluded to by the Cambridge (Mass.) *Chronicle*:

In 1820, this shop was occupied by Dexter Pratt, and in that year he discovered the art, back part of it to Franklin Houghton and David McClure, for the purpose of making varnish. Thus, in 1820, in Old Cambridge, and in this blacksmith shop, was compounded and cooked the *first* varnish ever made in this country for public sale. Previous to that time, each carriage painter made his own varnish. A kettle, holding eight gallons, was used by this firm, and as fast as it was made, the varnish was taken to Boston and sold to the carriage makers. The business proved to be remunerative, and there grew up a steady demand for all they could supply. The process of making it was a secret one, having been bought by them of a Frenchman, and thus they held a monopoly of the trade for a long time, it is said that they realized a profit of a dollar an hour during working hours, and in those days, and in this part of the world, this was considered a splendid pay. Such was the initial point of varnish manufacture in the United States, an interest which has steadily increase ever since, until to-day it is represented by no less than one hundred firms in America, among which are several very large boiling houses.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The following decision of the Postmaster General, received at the St. Louis Postoffice a few days ago, is of interest to our own citizens. He states that the circulars for the mails must be unsealed and not clipped on the ends, as is frequently done. Circulars sealed and merely clipped on the end cannot be sent at less than letter rates, 2 c., six cents for each ounce, and three cents for the half ounce.

The Probate Court of Cincinnati has just decided that an attorney cannot receive compensation for partial or unfinished services; that he must go through with a case once undertaken, or surrender all pecuniary claims against his client. Also that he cannot, without the consent of his client, transfer to another attorney a case intrusted to him.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* is of the opinion that the time is at hand when the carring of pork must be continued throughout the year by the ice process instead of confining the business mainly to winter curing, in order to be profitable and to avoid the great expense and risk of holding large stocks of winter cured for summer use.

The Toronto Board of Trade has recently issued a circular to the merchants of Canada, the object of which is to urge upon all business men the duty and necessity of insuring their property against fire, not only as a safeguard to their own interest, but also as a measure of protection to their creditors. Several instances are cited in which debtors paid only from twenty-five to fifty cents on the dollar, when a policy of insurance would have enabled them to meet all their engagements.

The Territorial Legislature of Columbia proposes to ask Congress to give the citizens of the District the right to elect one or more electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Oregon *Bulletin* says it understands that General Palmer has done away with all modes of punishment at the Siletz Reservation, and governs his Indians solely by moral suasion.

Encke's comet is now visible to the naked eye. This is a small body, but interesting, because its period is determined. It was first seen by Pons at Marseilles in 1786, but was not again observed until 1819. In that year Encke, of Berlin, found it, and determined that its motion was in an ellipse, and its period about forty months. It is now in the western sky, soon to be lost in the evening twilight. Its perihelion, or nearest distance from the sun, will be reached in January.

The leading literary journal of England, discussing the copyright question in connection with the new book on the subject by the Anglo-American publisher, Mr. John Camden Hotten, attributes to English statesmanship all the discredit, and entirely exonerates America from blame in the matter.

Diamonds have been found in Arizona. One has been sent to a Boston lapidary, who certifies it to be a brilliant of the purest water, and worth from $300 to $400.

Among the novelties of educational advancement is the establishment at Yale College of a course of study to be known as the department of political science, or the school of journalism.

New York is certainly to be pitied. The smallpox is increasing in that city at an alarming rate, while at a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health, last Saturday, the Health Officer stated that there was danger of the disease becoming epidemic in that city also. Vaccination had been discontinued owing to a lack of funds, and twenty assistants employed for that purpose had been discharged.

At the time of the recent heavy snow storm on the plains, the Sioux of the bands of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail were out in large numbers on their annual buffalo hunt. The Indian Commissioner fears that many of them have perished, and that large numbers of their ponies have been lost in the snow.

In Surprise Valley, California, there are a number of small lakes. One of these has recently run dry, leaving a sediment or bed of superior salt, clear as crystal, from four inches to a foot in depth, and covering an area of fifteen miles in length and one mile in width. It was never before supposed that these lakes contained any salt, and the water was always considered clear, fresh water, with some alkali in it as most of the fresh water in Northern California possesses.

In sinking a well in Sangamon county, Illinois, lately, the workmen came to a body of water, the remarkable feature of which is that although ice-cold, it is stirred by some hidden force, and boils and bubbles up to the height of several feet above the level when at rest, and that this commotion of the water occurs at regular intervals—an hour of rest succeeded by an hour of bubbling, and so on alternating from calm to troubled waters.

An unprecedented state of things exists in the diplomatic world at Rome just now. There are two sets of ambassadors representing the interest of foreign powers—one for the Pope, the other for the King. The Pope is reported to have said that he will not receive the agent of any power which accredits an agent also to Victor Emanuel.

Last session Congress failed to make any appropriation of money to pay Messrs. Rives & Co. for printing the *Congressional Globe*, containing the debates of Congress, and they have had nothing as pay for the printing of that session. Yesterday they commenced operations again, trusting that Congress will make the needed appropriation at an early day.

A new disease is said to have broken out in certain parts of North Carolina, which is terrible in its character and often fatal in its results. The symptoms are exactly similar to those of yellow fever, and the patients suffer almost as much as with the latter disease. It is not thought to be epidemic, but to result from severe malarial causes.

The experience with Chinese labor in the shoe manufactory at North Adams, Massachusetts, has proven so satisfactory that more of the same kind is called for. Two ship loads of Coolies are on their way to Boston, to be employed in the cotton mills of Lowell, Lawrence and Fall River.

The Butler-Wilkes Lower California colonization scheme has been nipped in the bud. The lease of the company has been annulled, and the port of Magdalena has been pronounced closed against the American adventurers generally.

A singular feat of horsemanship occurred in Macon Georgia, a few days ago. A gentleman was driving a spirited horse when the bit suddenly broke. The animal at once commenced running at a rapid rate, but with the greatest degree of composure the driver jumped from the carriage, mounted the horse's back, and catching him by the nose and throat, held him fast until he had recovered from his fright, when he sent for a new bridle and drove off as though nothing had happened.

Not long ago an inventor applied to the Patent Office for a patent for a new process of embalming, and in order to comply with the supposed requirements of the law, that a model be deposited in the office, he presented a fine, life-like, natural face, in which he deposited the remains of a tiny infant, which had been embalmed by his process. It being considered not desirable to make the Patent Office a catacomb, the model was returned to the inventor for burial.

Our Minister to Brazil is doing a good service to mankind, in aiding the establishment of a great system of popular education among the Brazilians. This diplomat has lately written to the State Department, recounting the extraordinary awakening of interest in the cause of education throughout the empire. He wishes reports on education sent him for distribution among leading educators, who are especially desirous, since the passage of the Emancipation act, to obtain all information that will be useful in the establishment of schools for their freed people, and to this end desire facts relative to our educational work in the South.

## PERSONAL.

Here is a beautiful instance of conjugal affection. A married lady in Connecticut recently fell into a river, and would have been drowned except that her husband, who was standing near by, called to her, and, mistaking her in the dark for another woman, worked like a beaver to get her out.

The following notice was recently posted up by a disgusted husband of that neighborhood, in the postoffice of a Vermont village: "My wife, Mary Miller, has ordered me in regard to her age, before marriage, claiming to be twenty only, when she was thirty-two, with teeth badly decayed, while I am not twenty-two, with perfect sound teeth; therefore, I will pay no debts of her contracting." Spite of the deceived teeth of his wife, it is evident that the husband was badly bitten.

Tennyson has quit the Isle of Wight in disgust and removed to a secluded spot in North Wales. He is tired of being haunted by literary lion hunters, not the least persistent and annoying of whom are said to be American travelers.

Hon. Green Clay Smith, formerly a State Governor and General in the army, is carrying on a protracted meeting in the Baptist community of Danville, Ky.

Hon. Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Henry Wood, two English authoress, are tearing each other's literary hair. Mrs. Norton charges Mrs. Wood with having stolen the plot of "East Lynne" from a story printed years ago by Mrs. Norton closely in the manner of living at peaces with all mankind. A journal that uses these means of making itself interesting and useful, with any degree of sincerity, will not fail because it is free from abusive controversial articles.

## FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

### Winter, Its Gaities and Festivities—The Gift Season—A Grand Reception and Floral Birthday—Feathers and Furs, Etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Winter fashions for several years past might just as well have been designed for spring, autumn, or even summer. In fact they come to us after being used up in the later seasons—broad, and were simply "adapted" by being put into thicker fabrics than the original garments.

We are not much better off this season so far as imported designs are concerned. We have still the short jackets, the small, abshed pelisses, made heavy without warmth by thick, ornamental embroiders; and in addition the polonaise, which has been made to serve every possible in and out-door purpose since it was invented. There is a comfort, this season, however, which we have not always had, in an appearance at least of warmth. Woolen fabrics, warmer colors, and the many and various uses to which fur is put, render the general aspect of ladies dressed for a winter promenade more appropriate, and, therefore, more becoming and attractive, for nothing kills beauty more effectually than cold and a sense of discomfort.

THE OPERA SEASON

has so far been more successful than any we have had for the past ten years. It has revived the old traditions of the "full dress" night at the opera, when ladies wore invariable trains and stomachers, and gentlemen did not venture into the presence of ladies without white kids, linings and dress coat.

The spectacle on a "dress" night is best seen from the boxes forming the upper tier, and it is really worth while to endure the heat, and close, stuffy atmosphere occasionally for the sake of seeing the gorgeous display around and below. There is no powdered hair; much less false hair worn than last season, and few elaborate head-dresses are to be seen but the toilettes are often magnificent in fact, must be, to be distinguished in a crowd where all are well, and more or less elegantly dressed. Among the number that attracted attention recently were a mother and daughter, the mother still young and handsome. The elder lady wore a rich white satin opera cloak, embroidered in colors and bordered with deep white silk fringe, which she threw aside as she entered her box. The dress was of black Lyons velvet, cut low and square, with long coat sleeves and a train. Her ornaments were a square, deep collar and cuffs of old point lace, the collar outlining the low neck of the dress, and having a ruffle above and a plain dress lace below, a diamond cross and necklace and ear rings; no bracelets.

The daughter, a fair haired blonde, wore a dress of pale bluish pink, covered with a *tulee* and long overskirt of fine French muslin, and exquisite Valenciennes lace. It was looped with black velvet and pale roses, and a knot of the same formed a decoration for the corsage. Her ornaments were pearls, her round arms were partly covered by long white kid gloves, and she carried a black lace fan and a loose bouquet of long stemmed English roses. In a box near was a lady dressed in Nile green silk ornamented with soft ruches, and a white embroidered cashmere cloak lined with silk and trimmed with chenille fringe was tossed aside, and in her hair she wore a diamond spray which must have cost not less than five thousand dollars.

A white satin finished *peau de soie* profusely trimmed with black thread lace over white was worn by a brilliant brunette who displayed a diamond mounted opera glass, an ivory fan with a gold monogram and a scarlet opera cloak embroidered with white silk. Her ornaments were unique. They consisted of coral, mounted as sprays, and at the tip of every leaf, and in the heart of every flower a diamond needed like a drop of dew. The pleasant habit we have of detying something and ignoring or speaking with contempt of everything and everybody else is infinitely discouraging to all those who have not yet risen to the rank of popular idols. Duval has not only had a retched against this obstacle, but against the fact that all the influence that could be, has been brought up in Nilsson's interest, an entirely unnecessary provision, for Nilsson can afford to stand on her merits and be magnanimous to other artistes. Duval, however, brings a fresh, sweet voice, equal to all the requirements of the most arduous *roles*, high careful culture, a true artistic perception of great emotional power, to meet the exigencies of the case, and in *La Sonnambula* her only assistance in overcoming prejudices which had been industriously created, but established her claims to a high, if not the highest, position.

A GORGEOUS RECEPTION.

One of the first and finest that have taken place this season, was given the other day at one of those great stone mansions up town whose rooms or vast dimensions seem made expressly to receive five hundred friends, but not the least suspicion of coziness or home life about them. Crimson carpeting, cream tinted walls, frescoed in bands of crimson and gold, some lovely pictures and statuary, &c., magnificent conservatory opening the whole length from one side of the drawing room, and displaying its wealth of tropical fruits and flowers that was all that the floating mass of guests made visible. A novelty in the arrangements consisted in small tables arranged with seats in the conservatory at which refreshments were served—cakes, creams, ices, crystalized fruits, choice grapes, wine and iced punch; and over the whole unseen music which inspired, but did not interrupt conversation.

The atmosphere was that of summer, and heightened the beauty of the fair and graceful dames who, emerging from their fur-lined wrappings, stood a faint, changing, delicate color of morning, in their waves of misty lace. One of the dresses was a very pale blue satin embroidered with rosebuds and trimmed with wonderful lace and silver fringe of the finest ever made. Another was a faint buff, finely embroidered with garlands of field flowers upon flounces and tunic of the same shade edged with crimped fringe. A third was a delicate pink *faille*, and in addition to all this the ordinary trimming with feather inching of the same. The looping of dresses with bows and ends of black velvet and feathers. One of the toilettes was very quaint. It was of black velvet, with scant scher and petticoat of white satin, ornamented with gold embroidery. The bodice and sleeves were trimmed with very rich white lace, beaded with strings of pearls—and pearls formed the necklace and a sort of corsage for the hair, which was worn in a profusion of natural curls. It was a costume of the time of Charles the First. The young ladies were in white tulle, garlanded with flowers or white lace, or muslin over light tinted silk. Hardly any gentlemen were to be perceived in full dress. Here and there a shell necklace and fan were to be seen, but they looked exceedingly out of place. The white inside vests of the gentlemen have almost disappeared. Instead there is a great display of diamond studs, embroidered shirt bosoms and minute diamond studs.

THE GIFT SEASON.

New York city is seen at its best during the next six weeks or two months preceding the holidays. The streets are alive with well dressed women and gay with equipages, and the pavements made by merchants and storekeepers for the season of gifts, &c. Nor is the enterprise by any means confined to the great stores and regular articles of merchandise. All along the broadest side-walks, there are recesses and stone steps which are taken possession of by itinerants of every description, women with infants in arms, young children, aged men and dark-skinned, busy Italian foreigners, who display petty wares as their own natural genius, bring dolls, dog-headed, cat-headed, paramilitators, doll's furniture, colored bon-bon cones, fancy baskets, tiny baskets of flowers, pantomimes, flying birds, swinging charms and the like are among the evidences of their skill and ingenuity and for some four weeks at least they carry on a thriving business, the range of prices being from about ten to fifty cents.

Vast is different from these poor little trades people are the princely mercantile houses which surround one of the localities where they most do congregate—Union Square. A walk through some of them is more than a visit to the Centennial. Here, indeed, are treasures of art, skill and industry from all parts of the world and from under the sea. Enter the massive doors of Tiffany for example, and one would imagine himself in an art museum rather than a business establishment. There is hardly a sound to be heard and not the slightest evidence of hurry or haste. The attendants are gentlemen, the customers people of leisure and high culture who move and speak in a hushed, quiet manner which distinguishes men and women accustomed to the best society. No one is asked to buy, in fact the difficulty if you are not quite certain of your intentions is to get some one to persuade you to purchase anything you want. Everything. You may walk from the diamond counter to the silver ware, and from the silver to the jewelry cases, and from the jewelry department to the fancy goods, and after satisfying your eyes with Vienna work and English bronze and work baskets, cannot shell work of home manufacture, and fans and opera glasses and vinaigrettes of the most exquisite manufacture, you may take the elevator without a question and mount to the second floor where you will find collection of bronzes ever brought to this country. There is Veias's great work, "The last moments of Napoleon," which occupies crouching Venus, a bust of Antinous, heroic size, a Venus of Milo and Cleopatra before Cæsar. There are also many beautiful specimens of the later Italian renaissance style, and such an enormous variety of costly works of art and *curia* that merely to enumerate them would fill a book, and nearly more than all, the space. Polished metals seem to be coming into great favor again, and there are clock cases finished in the designs of the fifteenth century of polished copper, and brass, and aluminium only, whose value is one thousand dollars.

A TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR OPERA GLASS.

Passing down again on the luxurious elevator, we are invited by a gentleman with whom we have become what acquainted, to take a look at the empress Eugenie's pearl necklace. It is perfectly plain, and consists only of three strands, but the pearls are almost as large as cherries and perfectly round and pure. It is valued at $25,000.

While examining this rich jewel, we observe a quiet gentlemanly man closing a forty thousand dollar transaction with less words than it would take to buy a bunch of tape. The purchase was a small opera glass for a lady, of black enamel. All the metal visible was solid gold, and this was handled and exercised with the greatest care. It was a "perfect gem," as any lady would say, and it cost just $2,000.

THE PARIS AND VIENNA EXPOSITIONS.

There is a class of persons and they are generally those of the very highest culture and refinement, who want as much value with as little size and display as it is possible to put into the gift, and for such persons as these buy according to their means, but always articles having real or permanent value; small cut glass vinaigrettes for instance, banded with gold and set with small diamonds worth one or two $125, and fans of plain clear ivory for $25, with monogram for $30; shell, jewel mounted, in antique fashion for $150, Vienna leather work, so called, though the finest of it comes from England, comprises porte monnaies, small bags for shopping purposes, card cases, jewel, handkerchief and glove boxes and other articles, perfectly plain, simple and most useful, yet so well made as to bear the stamp of elegance. There are Russia leather portemonnaies with plain solid silver fastening which cost from ten to fifteen dollars. The price at which they commence with gilt clasp is five dollars. Small shopping bags are from two to ten dollars.

English straw work baskets, lined with quilted silk, are from ten to twenty dollars, according to size and furnished.

Lunch baskets, with flash straw tumblers, lined with glass, knives, napkins, ivory holders, air tight, for salt, pepper, etc., are fifteen to twenty dollars, and toilet boxes of polished English maple, furnished with ivory brushes, combs, and every requisite, from seventy-five dollars to a hundred and fifty. Verily there are plenty of ways of spending money, for those who have it.

WEDDING GIFTS.

It is upon wedding gifts, however, that the largest sums of money are spent. So "regular" is the custom becoming in this respect that we can only suppose that it has come to be regarded in the light of a mercantile transaction, in which so much is given for so much. The articles most sold for wedding presents are small tea-sets of polished silver, comprising five pieces, and ranging in price from three hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars. The trade in solid, and especially in polished silver, which at one time was very much depressed, has greatly increased within ten years, due partly, of course, to the increasing wealth of individuals and the community, but largely to the fashion of making silver bridal presents.

Poor relations content themselves with spoons, or napkin rings, or salts, or mustard cups, or tiny silver vases of silver, put up in cases and costing from ten to fifty dollars—but large as the outlay may seem to the purchaser, the articles look very small beside solid sets of table and dessert ware, or massive single articles for use or decoration.

Magnificent new centre pieces are just now a great rage, holding five gold lined dishes, for fruit and confectionery. All these can be taken apart and used separately, and the stand still retain beauty, as an ornamental article. The cost is eleven hundred and fifty dollars.

The latest style of dinner service is of polished silver, with gold in wrought band. The price of a moderate sized set is sixty-five hundred dollars, but the number of pieces can be increased until a reaches one thousand, the price of a set sent to South America on the other day.

BIRTH-DAYS.

Birth-days are beginning to be observed here as in Germany, by the presentation of flowers, and gifts, only as we deem it necessary to do everything here in a more costly manner than any where else, the money spent on the flowers for one birth-day in this country would last a lifetime in Germany. The florists in the fashionable business part of New York city are about as thick as the confectionaries, and the wonderful display made of gorgeous hothouse flowers, camelias, japonicas, tube roses and the like, show the extent which flower culture has attained by artificial means. One cannot walk across the parks, or down Fifth, or Madison avenue, at any time during the day or evening, hardly during the gay months, without meeting men carrying huge baskets, and superb pyramidal pieces, mounted upon a sort of wooden litter, exquisite in floral coloring and filling the cold air with summer fragrance. Every second window in the aristocratic parts of the city exhibit great bouquets, in addition to the ornamental jardiniere, or white wreath crowns or baskets of flowers, with a monogram in blood-red, or purple, this being the latest and favorite floral method of exhibiting devotion.

A NEW IDEA IN WINTER BONNETS.

Of course there is nothing new to chronicle in the shape of winter bonnets. The designs differ very little from those of last season, the only difference perceptible being some little tricks of trimming, which varies with the taste of every milliner. The passing of the trimming at the back is almost universal, and not at all new; but the late winter styles, it is observed, allow some of the feather and ribbon loops to droop low, instead of turning them, as formerly, mainly up over the crown. The tendency, however, in one handsome bonnet of black velvet by ladies who wish to indulge in no more during the season, has suggested an excellent idea, which is carried out by several first class milliners. This is to supply with the complete bonnet a low, or short curled ostrich plume, of two different tints or colors, either of which can be added upon occasion, without detracting from the general effect. For the evening, a blonde lady can add to her all black, yet handsome bonnet of velvet, lace and feathers, a single drooping plume of pale pink at the back and a bow of velvet to match for the front, and produce a most distinguished effect, or for day reception and visiting purposes, a pale blue bow and plume can be substituted, which is removed when the bonnet is required for an ordinary promenade. In this way one bonnet can be made very successfully to different costumes and different occasions.

A WINTER MORNING COSTUME.

The "Dolly Varden" costume which was made in chintz during the summer now appears in figured cashmere, looped up with black velvet bows and mounted with deep black velvet and cuffs and revers.

A demi-trained skirt of black silk faced velveteen completes a very stylish morning dress. Another very pretty morning toilette, consists of a simple demi-trained dress of scarlet wool embroidered with white, small polonaise cape to match. Bright, light blue is made in the same style.

The "Watteau" in cashmere or wadded silk is still worn, but is so well known it calls for no special mention.

CHEAP FURS.

Furs are very much reduced in prices this season, and show so much variety, as well as neatness, and and appropriateness of style to costume, as to have greatly stimulated the trade in them, which for the past few years has been somewhat depressed. Monk no longer monopolizes the popular trade; it is rivalled successfully by seal-skin, and black marten, either of which can be purchased at much lower rates. A seal skin set of muff, and boa, or a seal-skin jacket, forms a most welcome gift; the latter especially finding an appreciation which has long been bestowed upon them in England.

Fur trimmed suits in cloth and velvet are also a most seasonable speciality, astrachan, black and grey, black marten, chinchilla and grey and silver fox being the most used. The fox furs are most exceedingly delicate and frail, as well as most costly, and are only employed upon the most expensive velvet suits.

SHELL JEWELRY

has acquired a great and still increasing vogue. The chain necklaces have large oval lockets attached, upon which cameo heads are exquisitely carved, earrings and breastpin, if desired, being carved to match. Such a set costs one hundred and fifty dollars.

The most fashionable shell fans are mounted upon the sides, with jewels, turquoises, and garnets set in antique style. The price is twenty-five dollars. Plain ivory fans, so clear that they are almost transparent, are acquiring

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

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C. C. MANFULL, D. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.


## FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, December 5, 1871.

The daily routine of monetary affairs in this city does not exhibit much change as the season. As reflected to-day in the Clearing House business was comparatively dull and the clearings light. Ask a bank officer now-a-days if he has any money for a good note, and he shakes his head negatively before you get through with the question, so accustomed have these gentlemen become in refusing applicants generally. The National banks here have no trouble in keeping their discount line full with customer paper, such as they are obliged to take. We notice no abatement in rates for loans. There is a good deal of money let out by private lenders through the brokers. It is difficult in many instances to report correctly the rates in such transactions. It is rarely below 12 per cent. however, and more generally above it when commissions are added.

The transactions in local stocks to-day were very limited. Prices are very steady at late advances.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Monongahela Navigation Company ..... $51 25
Hand-Street Bridge ..... 62 00

Also the manufacturing site on the Monongahela river, near Elisha Furnace, containing nearly ten acres, for $51,000.

There was another fractional decline in Government bonds to-day, no doubt in sympathy with the decline in gold, which dropped to 110—the lowest point since 1862.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 117½ | 117½ | 117⅝ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1862 | 111 | 111 | 111⅛ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1864 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new) | 113⅝ | 113⅝ | 113¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1867 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1868 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| 10-40s | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| Gold | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |

—At Chicago, the *Tribune* says: The heavy settlements in the grain trade incident to the close of the month of November made the bank clearings unusually heavy this morning, being $1,857,000. Greater use than this, there is but little activity in finances. Money continues extremely abundant, and if payments of insurance losses amount to $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 during the next thirty or forty days, as there seems reason to think will be the case, a very considerable proportion of it will find its way into the banks hereand be the means of keeping money plenty nearly all winter. For the present there is scarcely any demand for money in this market on the part of jobbers in the regular mercantile lines of trade; the demand on lumber and grain accounts is also light, and pork packers seem to be about the only ones who are asking for bank accommodation. The supply of currency in this market is just now so large that the country may feel sure that banks are not obliged to order it from New York, as is usual at this season of the year.

It has just been decided, and it is no doubt a good law, that a note bearing interest at 10 per cent., for a specified time, if not paid at the time specified, the holder cannot demand after that date more than 6 per cent., as the 10 per cent. was a subject of contract, and the contract expired at the expiration of the time stated on the face of the note. Parties should be careful in taking notes—after stating the amount agreed upon, if to be more than 6 per cent., to add upon the face of the note, "until paid."

—The New York *Commercial* says: In accordance with usual practice, the meeting of Congress is made the occasion for special bulletining of obstacles of a nature to tempt the credulous into buying certain stocks. Western Union and Pacific Mail have been the first to enjoy this distinction. The Postmaster's report is said to urge the purchase by Government of all the telegraph lines in the country; therefore Western Union is made active at a slight advance. The same official is represented as favoring a more liberal policy toward the steaming lines which carry, or wish to carry, the United States mails to foreign countries; therefore Pacific Mail has started into animation with a fractional addition to its price. It is certain that Congress will not immediately authorize the purchase of the telegraph lines, and if it should eventually do it, is not clear that it would authorize the purchase of the Western Union property at a price equal to $68 per share of its $4,000,000 of stock. Similar reflections apply to the chances of increased subsidy to the Pacific Mail corporation, and the only advantage gained by acting at once upon such "Washington News" is likely to be found in a quicker market for the sellers.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| December 5, 1871. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:15 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 4:30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. & H. | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Do. Scrip | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87 |
| Erie | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Reading | 115⅛ | 115⅛ | 115⅛ | 115⅛ | 115⅛ | 115 |
| Harlem | | | | | | |
| Mich. Cent. | | | | | 117½ | |
| Lake Shore | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Illinois Cent. | | | | | | |
| Ohio & Mis. | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | 126 | 126 |
| C. & N. W. | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| Do. pref. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Rock Island | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 104 | 104 | 104 | 103⅝ |
| St. Paul | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| Do. pref. | 78⅜ | 78⅜ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ |
| Tol. & Wabash | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| Do. pref. | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| Fort Wayne | | | | | | |
| Ohio & Miss. | 42⅝ | 42½ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ |
| Chic. & Alton | | | | | | |
| Do. pref. | | | | | | |
| Union Pacific | | | | | | |
| N. J. Central | | 111⅜ | | 111⅜ | | 111⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| W. U. Tel. | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ |
| Adams Ex. | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| Wells F. Ex. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| American Ex. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| U. S. Ex. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Gold | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110 | 110 |

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 58½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 29½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 56½ |
| Catawissa preferred | 36½ |
| Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad | 49¾ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 60 |
| North Pennsylvania Railroad | 69 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 138 |
| Schuylkill Navigation | 14¼ |
| Reading | 50⅝ |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, December 5, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The intense cold weather, coupled with the immense excitement consequent upon the municipal election, caused a marked depression in trade generally. But as the cold weather cannot last always, and elections come only once a year, a better time may be soon looked for. Prices for all leading articles rule uniform, and trade in general is reported fair for the season. Stocks are generally held in fair supply, and will be sold at a small margin of profit. Owing to a press of matter and the general evenness of the market, we omit extended quotations.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—Gold—demand good at full prices; middling uplands 19½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 90c. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 90c. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn

# THE VERY LATEST.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1871.

ARMY MATTERS.

General Sherman's report praises the zeal and efficiency of the army, and expresses the hope that Congress will remove the restriction and give the President discretionary power to keep companies up to a standard ranging between sixty and one hundred privates, according to the nature of the service required of troops. Such a measure would add very much to the efficiency, and would rarely if ever carry much to the aggregate strength of the active army above the aggregate of 30,000 men now fixed by law. The General asks that some uniform system of tactics be adopted for handling all arms of the service.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The report of the Southern Claims Commission is to be submitted to Congress next Monday. About five hundred claims have been concluded, three-fourths of which are in favor of claimants, though the aggregate amount is reduced from $1,600,000 to less than $500,000.

CHICAGO GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Collector McLean, of Chicago, was in the city to-day, and had a long consultation with Secretary Boutwell relative to matters pertaining to the government of that city. Among other things, he submitted a proposition for providing temporary accommodations for various government officers in Chicago, which the Secretary has under consideration.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

The commission on revision of the laws have been completed for submission to Congress, the portions relative to the judiciary comprising 3,792 sections.

THE NATIONAL TOBACCO CONVENTION

Of the United States met here to-day. Among the members present were Mr. Spence, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Heiper, of St. Louis. The object of the convention is to obtain a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on all kinds of manufactured tobacco, and to abolish the tax on sales now exacted of manufacturers and dealers.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on Wednesday in the Middle and Eastern States, and to a less extent in the South Atlantic States. Falling barometer throughout the Mississippi Valley, with increasing southerly winds and threatening weather, and probably rain on the Louisiana and Texas coast. Cloudy weather from Arkansas to Lake Michigan and westward. Northwest winds will prevail northwest, and rising temperature on lower lakes, with cloudy and clearing weather. Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, New York, New London, Boston, Portland, Oswego, Rochester, Cleveland, Buffalo and Toledo.

## POLITICAL.

### Harmony Restored in the Republican Party in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—The Republican State Committee met to-day and adopted a resolution inviting the Liberal Republican Committee to join them on a call for a State Convention. This resolution was sent to the Liberal Committee, who were also in session, and only three of the eleven members present dissented to the proposition, and they only on the technical ground that the meeting had not been called by the Chairman of the committee. All, however, subsequently voted for the following:

*Resolved*, That we now adjourn to meet at once with the Radical Republican State Committee, not for the promotion of the interest of any candidate for the Presidency, but for the promotion of pure, enlightened and progressive Republicanism, and to unite with them in a joint call for a convention at an early day of all Republicans in the State, regardless of past differences, to nominate delegates to the National Republican Convention, and to elect a new Republican State Central Committee.

The two Committees then met in joint session and unanimously adopted a call for a State Republican Convention, to be held in Jefferson City on the 22d of February.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

At the conclusion of the argument of the case of Tweed, at Albany, being an application for the production of bail, Judge Larrard took possession of the case and reserved his decision. The time given Tweed to procure bail expires on the 13th.

The number of marine disasters on the lakes during the present season, as reported by the marine reporters of Detroit, was 1,167. Of this number 326 were collisions, 280 went ashore, 31 burned, 26 capsized, 19 foundered, 1 abandoned at sea, 65 water logged, 60 dismasted, 110 lost deck loads, 10 explosions. The remainder were of minor importance.

One thousand five hundred sheep were burned to death in Lulos, on the delta of San Joaquin.

The new silver mines in the Hualopi District, California, are attracting a great rush.

Thos. R. Shannon, of San Francisco, republican, will be Speaker of the California Assembly.

The Legislature of New Mexico met at Santa Fe yesterday. The Republicans united and controlled the organization of both houses. Governor Giddings will read his message to-day.

Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, sent a message to the lower branch of the Legislature, vetoing the bill repealing the Woman Suffrage law.

President Grant's message was the subject of general discussion in Havana on Tuesday. That portion relating to Americans holding slaves is universally approved. The number of Americans owning plantations or otherwise interested in Cuba is very large.

Fred Dickens, of Sidney, O., was killed on Sunday, by the upsetting of a buggy while driving at a desperate rate.

Harvey Nathan, of South Union township, Ross county, Ohio, was killed on Monday evening while putting a barrel of vinegar in his cellar. He was found at the bottom of the cellar with the barrel resting on his head, which, it is supposed, struck him. There being no one present, the immediate cause of the accident is left to conjecture.

A young man named Ed. Connell, in a dispute yesterday evening, at Louisville, with Thomas Schally, was shot by the latter and died in a few hours.

The threatened act of expulsion by the Massachusetts Medical Society of Homeopathic practitioners from the society has been postponed for further consideration until April next.

A grand fair in aid of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals opened in Horticultural Hall, Boston, yesterday.

A fierce northwestern gale prevailed all day yesterday in Boston, blowing down chimneys and damaging unfinished buildings. The chimney of the Bay State glass works, Cambridge, was overturned and crushed through the iron roof, causing serious damage.

The Buffalo Board of Trade met yesterday and denounced the proposed Niagara ship canal, in the interest of which a convention is soon to be held in Detroit, as useless and unnecessary, and as not calculated to lessen the cost of transportation. The Board respectfully decline to send delegates to the Detroit gathering.

An agricultural congress met in Selma, Ala., yesterday. Delegates from Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama were present.

The Jury of Inquest into the deaths of persons lost by the burning of the steamer City of New London, met last night, and returned a verdict that deceased came to their deaths by drowning, occasioned by the burning of the steamer City of New London, on the morning of the 22d of November, 1871, with no further finding.

The supply of coal at Omaha being exhausted, many persons are using corn for fuel.

The President's message was published in Salt Lake City yesterday by all the papers, but there were no comments from the Mormon press. The remarks on the subject of Utah are heartily approved by the gentiles. Another polygamist marriage was reported yesterday. Brigham Young was at St. George, near the Arizona line, last Friday. A delegation of Mormons left for Washington on Sunday, with the view, it is said, of securing proper legislation to protect the polygamous tenet of their religion.

John Delaney, a lawyer of Omaha, was found on the street Monday night, with his arms and legs badly frozen, having disabled himself by a fall. His feet will have to be amputated to save his life.

Orders have been issued for the removal of all white settlers from the Osage Indian reservation in Kansas.

Alexis visited the fair in Philadelphia yesterday morning, and left at noon for New York.

The steamship Samaritan, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland, Maine.

The annual session of the National Council of the Union League of America will be held in Philadelphia on the 13th instant.

There has been a severe snow storm along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a passenger train eastward bound is "snowed up" at Elm Creek.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 5, 1871.

MINOR ITEMS.

Alexis has returned from Philadelphia.

Theo. B. Bronson has been elected Secretary of the Citizens' Association, vice Roosevelt, resigned.

The Black Friday case of R. W. Cameron vs. Franz Burkheimer and others, resulted in a verdict of $36,586 for the plaintiff.

Judge Barnard aderes to the order releasing many of the Sullivan street jail prisoners.

The bronze medals of Franklin's Printing House Square is completed.

Two members of the Chamber of Commerce have gone to Chicago to supervise the distribution of the relief Fund, of which there is still on hand $600,000.

### Trial of Mrs. Wharton Commenced.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., December 5.—A full jury was obtained in the Wharton case. The indictment was read, during which the eyes of the prisoner were fixed alternately upon the clerk and jury, but not a feature changed and no emotion was visible. The case opened for the prosecution, and Mrs. Eliza Chubb, of Washington, gave evidence, but threw no new light upon the crime with which the prisoner is charged.

### ADDITIONAL WIRE DISPATCHES.

**Cairo.**

CAIRO, December 5.—The steamer W. H. Brown, with a tow of salt, ran on Black Rock, in the mouth of the Ohio, about 8 P. M. She is reported badly injured. A tug has gone to her assistance.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—The river was gorged twenty-five miles below here yesterday, and to-day the ice backed up and it became stationary in the harbor opposite the city. No ferry boats ran to-day, and the only communication with the Illinois shore was by the transfer boat Lewis V. Bogy, which is a rain, but she was able to make but two trips. The weather has moderated considerably since yesterday, but unless the gorge below breaks away, there will be no further crossing here for a day or two, or until ice has become strong enough to permit teams to cross. A few pedestrians made the passage this afternoon, but it was attended with great danger.

**Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, December 5.—River falling slowly; twenty-two inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and very cold.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, December 5.—Cloudy and cool. River falling. Arrived—John F. Torbert, Pittsburgh; Pioneer, St. Louis; Dardanelle, Arkansas river. Departed—Belle of St. Louis, Cairo. The Dardanelle was injured by a tree falling on her yesterday, and entered protest here.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—Arrived—Charles Badman, Mollie Ebert, Louisville; Katie P. Kountz, T. B. Church, Cincinnati. No. 2—Departed—Indiana, Mary C. Houston, Louisville; H. M. Shreve, St. Louis; Tidal Wave, Arkansas.

**Watertown Cattle Market.**

WATERTOWN, MASS., December 5.—Beef cattle—Receipts 662. There is general improvement in live stock. Cattle sold quicker, but prices were unchanged; sales choice at $6 50@7 25; extra $8 00@9 25; first quality $6 25@6 75; second $5 50@6 00; third $4 00@5 00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 6,610; demand active; prices about the same as one cent per lb.; sales in lots at $2 50@6 00; extra $6 50@6 50.

**Examination of Classes.**

The examination of classes in the Pittsburgh Female College will commence to-day, at one o'clock. The committees appointed by the Conference and the Board of Trustees of the college, as also the parents and friends of the pupils, are cordially invited to attend. The winter term will commence next Monday morning at nine o'clock.

# CITY MATTERS.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

**Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.**

TUESDAY, December 5, 11:23 P. M.

| PLACE OF OBSERVATION. | Height of Barometer | Change in 24 hrs. | Temperature | Change in 24 hrs. | Direction of Wind | Velocity | Force | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 30.01 | .07 | 17 | 3 | N. W. | 20 | 3.00 | (C) |
| Cairo | 30.43 | .09 | 39 | 9 | S. | 1 | .01 | (R) |
| Chicago, Ill. | 30.03 | .06 | 15 | 2 | S. W. | 8 | .18 | (C) |
| Cincinnati, O. | 30.40 | .03 | 31 | 1 | S. | 10 | .10 | (C) |
| Cleveland, O. | 30.11 | .03 | 19 | 4 | W. | 10 | .50 | (C) |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 30.26 | .16 | 14 | 14 | S. W. | 6 | .06 | (C) |
| Detroit, Mich. | 30.29 | .04 | 16 | 6 | W. | 10 | .50 | (C) |
| Louisville, Ky. | 30.32 | .04 | 33 | 2 | S. | 1 | | (C) |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 30.50 | .03 | 39 | 4 | S. W. | 1 | .01 | (R) |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 30.49 | .03 | 35 | 2 | S. | 1 | | (C) |
| New Orleans, La. | 30.58 | .04 | 52 | 6 | S. | 1 | .04 | (R) |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 30.36 | .05 | 29 | 5 | S. W. | 18 | 1.23 | (R) |
| Shreveport, La. | 30.59 | .07 | 51 | 11 | S. | 1 | .01 | (R) |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 30.29 | .07 | 21 | 11 | S. | 1 | .06 | (R) |
| Vicksburg | 30.47 | .01 | 39 | 4 | E. | 6 | .18 | (C) |

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant; brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

## FIRE ON FIFTH AVENUE.

### Maltby's Oyster Depot Destroyed.

At ten minutes after three o'clock this morning, an alarm was sounded from the box on the corner of Wood street and Diamond alley. In a few minutes thereafter it was discovered that Maltby's oyster depot, No. 52 Fifth avenue, was on fire. The front door was burst open by the firemen, and instantaneously an immense volume of flames issued therefrom. It seemed as though the fire had been put up for some time, and when the air was admitted the flame rose in a dense volume to the hight of twenty-five or thirty feet. The windows were next broken in, and by this time two streams were being thrown into the first story, where the fire originated. The fire continued to rage here furiously for about fifteen minutes, when the flames were seen breaking through the floor in the second story. The glass in the windows here also gave way as soon as the cold water was thrown against it, and the flames burst forth afresh. A general alarm was then sounded, and other fire apparatus were soon on hand.

In half an hour the flames were mainly subdued, and there was a prospect that the fire would be confined to the building where it originated.

The depot was a fine new building, four stories high, erected about two years ago. It is insured.

The building among the Adams Express Co.'s warehouse, and the White House Saloon, both of which were in imminent danger for a time.

Three horses were burnt up in the oyster warehouse. At four o'clock the fire was under control of the firemen.

## A SAD DROWNING CASE.

### Four Railroad Laborers Drowned—Capsizing of a Skiff—Recovery of one of the Bodies by Capt. Robinson.

On Monday evening about half past seven o'clock, the Monongahela river, opposite Braddock's Fields, was the scene of a sad drowning accident. It appears four railroad men, named Patrick King, Geo. Welsby, Owen McDonald and Michael Cornett, who were employed on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, attempted to cross the river in skiff while under the influence of liquor, during the afternoon, for the purpose of getting them to the cars of a man attracted the attention of Captain Robinson, of the steamboat "Bob Connell," while proceeding up the river with a tow of barges. The steamboat was instantly stopped, and Captain Robinson and his men lowered a yawl and proceeded ahead in the direction where the call for help was heard. After diligent search in the dark, while the wind was blowing quite a gale, the captain discovered the skiff in a disabled condition and full of water, with the body of a man in it. Upon examination, after having removed the body to the steamboat, it was ascertained that the name of the deceased was Patrick King. Every effort was made to resuscitate him but without success. The other three unfortunate men who were with King at the time the boat was swamped, have not yet been found. At noon yesterday, Coroner Wolf was notified, and held an inquest on the remains of the Monongahela wharfboat, and the following testimony was taken: Captain Robert Robinson, sworn.—Am Captain of the towboat "Bob Connell." Was coming up the river at Braddock, about seven o'clock last evening, with three empty barges in tow. I did not see any skiff in the river until I heard the hallooing of the men. I then stopped the boat and backed. Immediately sent out my yawl to see what the matter. The men were not gone more than five or eight minutes, when they brought the dead man back. We got him on board and used all means to resuscitate him, but all failed. The accident happened near Braddock's Landing. There was a very heavy gale blowing and large waves. It was very dangerous, in my opinion, for four men to cross in a skiff. Cannot say whether we struck the skiff or not. When the man was picked up he was more than the length of a barge from my bow. I think I could hear the men on board of the boat in striking the skiff. The name of deceased was Patrick King.

John Costello,sworn.—Reside at Redneman's Landing; keep a boarding house. Deceased left my house with three others at one o'clock yesterday afternoon; I saw them going across the river in a skiff; when about twenty minutes I saw a tug coming across the river again; think they afterwards went to Central House, Braddock's Fields. Thought all had been drinking except McDonald. The men gave us no reason for not working yesterday. They borrowed money to get across the river with. King has been boarding with me about a week. It was the first time I ever noticed him intoxicated.

After the above testimony was closed, the jury rendered the following verdict: "That Patrick King came to his death on the evening of December 4, 1871, by accidental drowning in the Monongahela river, near Braddock's borough, Allegheny County, Pa."

## "THE INS AND OUTS OF SOCIETY."

### Lecture by the Rev. Wm. N. Van DeMark—His Successful Debut as a Public Lecturer.

Last evening, notwithstanding the extreme cold weather, and the unusual political excitement, a large audience was present to welcome the young and eloquent divine, the Rev. Mr. Van DeMark, to the lecture field.

His subject, "The Ins and Outs of Society," he treated in an able and instructive manner. He reviewed society in its various phases—from the palatial mansion and home of the "stiff-necked aristocrat," down to the hovel of poverty, misery and crime. He contended that the aristocrats are of two types—one as the overbearing, grasping, iron-heeled and despotic dispositions, the other, as the open-hearted, benevolent, and sympathizing friend, with outstretched hand, ever ready to help the poor and needy in their hour of trouble. As the lecturer warmed up in his subject he held the attention of his audience in breathless silence. His allusions to the popular topics of the day, including politics, Mormonism, free-love, divorce, etc., were terse and to the point. His scathing rebuke to Mrs. Woodhull, and her genial admirer—the talented Theodore Tilton—who re-echoes all her sentiments, was loudly applauded.

After giving a thorough and careful review of the various phases of the "Ins and Outs of Society," with all its lustre and glitter, he closed amid the applause of a delighted audience.

We understand Mr. Van DeMark lectures next week in Philadelphia, and success will no doubt attend him there as it has here. To the press and lecture-goers of the Quaker City, we cordially introduce him as an eloquent and entertaining lecturer, feeling confident that they will not be disappointed when he makes his bow before them.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

Janauschek and her company produced the play of "Deborah" last night before a very fair audience. The performance was far more satisfactory than that of "Mary Stuart." To-night "Macbeth" is announced.

**Fifth Avenue Opera House.**

The proceeds of to-night's entertainment are to be devoted to a very worthy charity—St. Paul's Orphan Asylum. Mr. Riggs and Manager Beamer's company have volunteered their services, and an excellent performance may be looked for. "Arrah Na Pogue" will form the bill. Shares should be no vacant seats.

**Varieties Theater.**

The intense cold does not keep the people away from manager Aims's comfortable little theater. "Little Fraud," by Harrigan and Hart is an immense hit, and there are many other things on the bill almost as good.

**Masonic Hall.**

The Georgia Minstrels had a good-sized audience last night, all of whom were well pleased. In the presentation of pictures of plantation life this company have never been excelled, and to this branch they should give greater attention. Bob Height's burlesque is by no means well done and warmly applauded. "Carry the news to Mary," which closed the first part, met with a hearty encore. Other things of praise were done, but we have no room for particulars. The Georgia troupe appear again to-night.

**Jane Coombs.**

The sale of seats for the nights of this talented artiste, who is soon to appear at Library Hall, will commence at the music store of Kleber & Bro., Wood street, to-morrow morning.

**"The Art of Using the Mind."**

Theodore Tilton will deliver his lecture on the above topic at Library Hall to-morrow evening. There is little doubt that the house will be filled.

**Wyndham Comedy Company.**

This organization, said to be made of the best of material, and the most thoroughly drilled company in the United States, will perform at the Pittsburgh Opera House every evening next week.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.**

This Court was not in session yesterday. The following is the

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.
*Commonwealth against,*

| | |
|---|---|
| John Bradley, | M. Grier, |
| Wm. Norris, et al., | Rose Hastings, |
| Alice Dompby, | L. Brucker, |
| J. A. Hart, | H. Weidsmith, |
| Leopold Hart, | Reese Jones, |
| Thomas Kelly, et al., | Henry Brown. |

**District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.**

In the case of H. H. Collins vs. owners of steamboat Fair Play, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

A. J. Crow vs. H. Baller & Co. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $388.42.

Evan E. Evans vs. the Youghiogheny Shaft Company. This was an action to recover some three or four thousand dollars for improvements alleged to have been made to defendant's property while lessee. The object of which he could reap no benefit because of the failure of the company defendant to comply with the terms of contract. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

66. Joseph Hanon vs. Jas. W. Reynolds et ux.
17. Wm. G. Cowan vs. steamboat "Belle."
60. J. B. McKinney vs. John Karnes et al.
56. J. R. Smith vs. J. W. Reckert.
87. R. B. Smith vs. H. Rosenbaack.
91. Mrs. F. Hoffstetter vs. Geo. Wonderly.
92. Goldsmith Bros. vs. Jones & Duff.
93. James Summerville vs. Guy C. Irwin.

**Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.**

This court was in session a short time yesterday, but no jurors were called.

In the case of Anne J. Grier, by her next friend, vs. R. J. Grier, application for divorce, W. H. Parkinsonwas appointed to take testimony.

A charter was granted to the First National Building and Loan Association.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

17. Forsaith vs. Rates et al.
54. Barnes vs. Caldwell.
81. Lewis vs. Nixon.
101. Graham and wife vs. Strain.
104. Wilson vs. Wallace.
105. Smith vs. Foster.
114. Van Gorder & Shephard vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company.
119. Hodbachill & Zeigler vs. Schad.
124. McDonough vs. McDonough.
126. Gailey, Childs & Co. vs. Hockenstein.
39. Brown vs. Wormcastle (fixed).
102. Smith, Son & Co. vs. Riddle (fixed).

LAST evening about half past six o'clock, flames were discovered in the foundry of MacIntosh, Hemp, hill & Co., when an alarm was sounded from box No. 46. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but their services were not required. Damage slight.

## THE CITY ELECTIONS.

### The Vote for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer.

### List of Councilmen and Ward Officers Elected.

The municipal elections passed off "quietly" yesterday, in the sense that there were no disturbances or rioting. There was considerable interest manifested in the Mayoralty contest, and the result shows that some two thousand Republicans, or thereabouts, cast their ballots for Blackmore, the so-called "Peoples' candidate," and elected him over the regular Republican nominee. The Republican candidate for Treasurer, Mr. Magee has been elected by a handrome majority, while no opposition was made to Mr. McGowan, our candidate for Controller. Below are the figures:

| WARDS. | Mayor. | | Controller. | | Treas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hopkins. | Blackmore. | Hagen. | McGowan. | Stark. | McGowan. |
| First | 233 | 335 | 279 | 281 | 584 | |
| Second | 206 | 293 | 264 | 135 | | |
| Third | 132 | 214 | 244 | 356 | | |
| Fourth | 326 | 225 | 274 | 181 | 448 | |
| Fifth | 67 | 203 | 183 | 111 | 196 | |
| Sixth | 354 | 327 | 381 | 354 | 747 | |
| Seventh | 196 | 362 | 341 | 316 | | |
| Eighth | 383 | 310 | 414 | 277 | | |
| Ninth | 196 | 264 | 209 | 349 | 523 | |
| Tenth | 118 | 268 | 119 | 264 | | |
| Eleventh | 277 | 306 | 319 | 256 | | |
| Twelfth (2 p'cts) | 343 | 464 | 344 | 441 | | |
| Thirteenth (2 p'cts) | 168 | 196 | 193 | 173 | 421 | |
| Fourteenth | 260 | 430 | 290 | 400 | | |
| Fifteenth | 199 | 254 | 207 | 225 | 433 | |
| Sixteenth (2 p'cts) | 211 | 237 | 217 | 222 | | |
| Seventeenth | 268 | 344 | 284 | 328 | 655 | |
| Eighteenth | 79 | 78 | 83 | 73 | 158 | |
| Nineteenth | 199 | 166 | 234 | 123 | 358 | |
| Twentieth | 167 | 221 | 176 | 183 | 367 | |
| Twenty-first, 1st p'ct. | 157 | 154 | 189 | 134 | | |
| Twenty-first, 2d p'ct. | | | | | | |
| Twenty-second | 78 | 19 | 88 | 10 | | |
| Twenty-third | 113 | 149 | 119 | 149 | 262 | |
| Total for Blackmore | | | | 6,176 | | |
| Total for Morgan | | | | 4,788 | | |
| Blackmore's majority | | | | 1,388 | | |
| Total for Magee | | | | 5,942 | | |
| Total for Stark | | | | 4,838 | | |
| Magee's majority | | | | 1,104 | | |

The above are the totals, with the second precinct of the Twenty-first ward to hear from.

### THE WARD ELECTIONS.

The Councils, as usual, are largely Republican, and Republican ward officers have been elected in nearly all the precincts. In some of the wards the contests for Councilmen, as well as for the minor offices, were extremely bitter, and tended in no small degree to aid the Democrats to "run in" their candidate for Mayor. Below we give the names of those elected to Councils, and to fill the local offices:

FIRST WARD.

Select Council—W. B. Hunter. Common Council—Josiah Cohen, J. M. Gazzam, F. Schild. School Directors—Geo. Wilson, Andrew Miller. Judge of Election—Robert C. Elliott. Inspector—David Cargo. Return Inspector—J. Franky. Assessor—Jas. Gracie. Constable—M. Keep. The above are all Republicans.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Edward Hosse. Common Council—D. W. C. Carroll, J. C. Mattern, Addison Arthurs, Charles Hosack. School Directors—Calvin Adams, M. A. Woodward. Assessor—Jas. Black. Judge of Election—Thomas S. Bigger. Inspector of Election—H. H. McCormick. Return Inspector—Charles F. Porter. Constable—P. G. Hyer. The above are all Republicans.

THIRD WARD.

Select Council—E. A. Montooth. Common Council—Capt. B. Galliasth, David Sims and S. P. Fulton. Judge of Elections—C. C. Montooth. Inspector—James McCaliester. School Directors—Peter Grosser. Constable—Peter Kreuder. Assessor—John Ocher. School Directors—D. W. H. McKelvy and A. Steinmeyer, Sr. The above are all Republicans.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—Samuel Morrow. Common Council—Henry Bowers, George Mullin, Edwin Bindley. School Directors—Jacob Keeler, James Dreese. Judge of Election—Wm. Finn. Inspector—Dan. Linderman. Return Inspector—Henry Bowers. Assessor—Wm. Wilson. Assessor—H. J. Thomas. Constable—Bennett Lake. The above are all Republicans.

FIFTH WARD.

Select Council—Geo. Chalmers. Common Council—Joseph Moore, J. McGimpsey, Wm. Kerr. School Directors—Jacob Keeler, Jr., Thomas Bell. Constable—J. H. Bell. Judge of Election—J. D. McFadden. Inspector—E. S. Bell. Return Inspector—G. H. Gillespie. All the above are Republicans.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—Peter Zern. Common Council—P. Hahle, R. Lynn, John Lutz. School Director—Jacob Bell. Assessor—Jacob Scoll. Judge of Election—John A. Jacobs. Inspectors—C. O'Donnel, Joseph Sinclair. Constable—Jacob Wenning. All the above are Democrats.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—W. J. Friday, R. Common Council—Simon Cameron, D. Joseph Lappan, D. School Directors—W. D. Gerwin, D. Assessor—Jas. Farrell. D. Judge of Election—Wm. Wilson, D. Return Inspector—Wm. Wilson, D. Inspector—Pat McKenna, D. Constable—F. Smith, D.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—Alex. McCarthy. Common Council—A. G. McCandless, H. W. Oliver, Jr., John Semmler, Jr. School Directors—Jos. Woodwell, H. H. Ford, Robert A. Reed. Judge of Elections—Wm. B. Hays, Jr. Inspector—John Wandless. Return Inspector—W. R. McGilmock. Assessor—John B. Crawford. Constable—Joseph Little. The above are all Republicans.

TWELFTH WARD.

Select Council—R. Liddell, D. Common Council—Jacob Kuntz, D., James Nesbit, D., Wm. McCloskway, R., Robert Young, D., Henry Koverman, D. Assessor—George Spratt, D. Constable—Richard Smith, D. First precinct—School Directors—Wm. B. Hays, Jr. Inspector—John Wandless. Return Inspector—W. R. McGilmock. Assessor—John B. Crawford. Constable—Joseph Little. The above are all Republicans.

TWELFTH WARD.

Select Council—R. Liddell, D. Common Council—Jacob Kuntz, D., James Nesbit, D., Wm. McCloskway, R., Robert Young, D., Henry Koverman, D. Assessor—George Spratt, D. Constable—Richard Smith, D. First precinct—School Directors—Wm. B. Hays, Jr. Inspector—John Wandless. Return Inspector—W. R. McGilmock. Assessor—John B. Crawford. Constable—Joseph Little. The above are all Republicans.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—E. H. Smith. Common Council—Evan Jones, S. Beymer, John Fleming, John Gray.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—A. L. Pearson. Common Council—S. Dietrich, L. Farensburg, Wm. McKim, W. M. Ramsey. School Directors—M. Neckerman, T. D. Kelly. All the above are Republicans.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—R. H. Smith. Common Council—Robert Watson, S. H. Morgan. Alderman—W. C. Barr.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—John W. Riddle. Common Council—Wm. C. Brown, Henry Wightman. Alderman—Joseph Mitchell.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—J. H. Jones, D. Common Council—Benj. Darlington, R. Henry Williams, R.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Select Council—C. B. Seeley. Common Council—R. H. Negley, John D. Allen, Jr., Calvin Adams, P. Sterrett, John Gracie. Judge of Election—R. A. Cunningham. Inspector—David Herron. H. H. Cunningham. Return Inspector—John W. Brown. Thos. Mac onnelly, Jr. Assessor—John Borland. Constable—Jonathan Hay.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Select Council—David Aiken, Jr. Common Council—Henry D. Bamb, W. R. Negley. School Directors—W. A. Burchfield, Thomas Aiken. Judge of elections—Alex. Bates. Inspector—Robert Boyard, E. G. Crozier. Return Inspector—S. G. Bailey. Assessor—Wm. B. Reynolds. Constable—Thomas Chidlow. The above are all Republican.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Alex. Chambers. Common Council—Dr. A. M. Speer. All Republican.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Select Council—John D. Scully, D. Common Council—Jacker, D., Frank Kohne, R., Alexander Hamilton, James McKibben, R., Alexander, D. Judge of elections—J. Davis, R. Inspectors—Little, D., Jas. Berry, R. Assessor—McClure, D. Constable—Geo. Mace, R.

### THE FIRST WARD ALDERMANSHIP.

#### An Old Contest Revived.

The contest between Alderman Humbert and Captain Alexander Hay, which created so much excitement in the First Ward, about a year ago, has been revived by the struggle over the election in that ward which culminated yesterday. It will be recollected that Captain Hay contested the election of Alderman Humbert, on the ground that he had been "counted in" by five votes, on a second count. The case was carried into court, and has been on the argument list for some time. During the struggle over the primary elections on Saturday last statements were made, as is alleged, to the effect that five fraudulent votes were put into the ballot box in the interest of Alderman Humbert, and that this fact was susceptible of proof. Captain Pollock, counsel for Captain Hay, intends to take advantage of these recent disclosures, and will present an application in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, signed by Captain Hay, asking leave to take the testimony of Mr. G. W. Coffin, a resident of the First ward. The affidavit sets forth and Mr. Coffin is cognizant of the plot made to stuff the ballot box, and that he will testify positively to the fact that while the second count was in progress a package containing five tickets for Alderman Humbert was placed in the ballot box. It also states that the tickets will give the name of the party who "stuffed" the ballot box, by which the affiant was defeated. It is proper to state that the party accused loudly denies the charge, and intends (if he has not already done so) to bring an action for slander against those who charge him with the fraud.

### DEAD CHILD FOUND IN A TRAIN.

#### Heartless Abandonment of the Body.

The emigrant train west, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at 8:30 last evening, did not arrive until nearly ten o'clock. After the cars had all been emptied of their passengers, one of the employees, in passing through, found the dead body of a child, supposed to be about eighteen months old, lying upon one of the seats. The attention of Lieut. Hague was called to the matter, and he, in company with several other persons, visited the emigrant depot, for the purpose of finding the parents of the child, if possible. They succeeded in discovering the father, in the person of an emigrant, on his way west. He gave no reason for having abandoned his dead child. He was told that he could secure a coffin if he would take charge of the body, and convey it to the depot, and that it could then be decently buried. Without further ceremony he picked up the body, and carried it in his arms to the depot. It will be coffined and buried at the expense of the railroad company.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE election passed off quietly.

MR. BLACKMORE was serenaded last night.

GOLD 110. Lower than it has been since 1862.

THE Allegheny is frozen over opposite Sharpsburg.

THE Monongahela river is frozen over to-day above the upper bridge.

THE Allegheny Board of School Controllers did not meet last evening, no quorum being present. A member, however, moved that as Mr. Laggase was present, he be heard on the subject of the transfer of the library to the Board. The motion was carried and Mr. Laggase made a statement, at the close of which he said he would like to have the sense of the meeting on this question. A vote was then taken showing that nineteen were in favor of the transfer, and four opposed. A motion was then made that the meeting adjourn until Friday evening next to take action on this subject, which was carried.

### Sudden Deaths.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Catharine Logan, found dead on Monday evening at her residence, No. 30 First street. Her husband, who is driver of an express wagon, stated that on going home in the evening he found his wife lying on two chairs, close to the kitchen fire, and when he attempted to raise her up he found she was dead. Dr. Speer gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by congestion of the brain, superinduced by alcoholic stimulants.

William Lea, an old resident of Temperanceville, and a worthy and industrious citizen, was found dead yesterday morning at the Lucifer oil works, in that borough. The cause of his death is not known. He was a man of temperate habits, but quite old and frail, and the probability is that he died from exposure—the night having been intensely cold.


For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

## SOUTH SIDE.

### ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE bill posters have been violating the ordinance prohibiting the posting of bills by unlicensed parties in Birmingham.

ROBERT BELL was sued before Justice Heisel yesterday for threatening to kill Minnie Scott with a dirk. Bell entered bail to keep the peace.

SQUIRE BARKER yesterday held Frank Heidseck to bail to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Terrence McKain, whom it is alleged he struck on the head with a bar of iron.

THE Birmingham School Board succeeded to compromise with the teachers in their claims for salary for the months of September and October. The school will commence during the month named on account of the prevalence of the small-pox. The teachers have been offered half salary for the time but will not accept less than full pay.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON, Burgess of South Pittsburgh, died at his residence in Astonia, on Sunday morning last, aged about fifty-five years. He had purchased an interest in the new rolling mill and nail factory there, and had only removed his family there some two months since. He died of small-pox. There was an insurance policy on his life for $10,000. His decease will be regretted by a very large circle of friends.

MESSRS. BURNS, RILEY & O'NEILL, livery stable proprietors, were charged before Justice Barker, yesterday, with assault and battery preferred by John Gearing. The allegation is that Gearing hired a horse and buggy from them, and returned the buggy in a damaged condition. When payment for the damage was demanded he refused to settle, and hence the assault. Bail entered for a hearing next Monday.

### Birmingham Council.

The Birmingham Council held their usual monthly meeting last night, Burgess Salisbury in the chair.

Mr. Atterbury, from the Finance Committee, reported that there were $1,939 30 on hand. The collector of the borough's duplicate for 1871 amounts to $15,252 74.

Amount paid Treasurer J. P. Beech ..... $12,000 00
Amount redeemed on borough bonds ..... 199 00
Amount estimated as commissions, exonerations and allowances ..... 1,200 00
Salaries appropriated as one borough by collector ..... 1,925 74

Mr. Atterbury moved that the Borough Solicitor be instructed to raise $50,000 for the purpose of completing the market house, and also for meeting outstanding debts. Carried.

Mr. A. moved that the paving of Ninth street be not paid for until it has been swept and inspected. Factory—say wait six months for a test. Carried.

Bellas, Hess & Co. were present, and desired to think that the borough has not received value for the amount charged.

The whole batch of paving bonds will be due on the 15th instant, and it was resolved that the Finance Committee be authorized to meet these, and that the Burgess be authorized to draw warrants for the amounts.

The consolidation question was raised—not with Pittsburgh—but all the boroughs. In connection with this Dr. Kerr presented bills for services in this matter arose from the fact that there were two many parties seeking office. It also appears that when the question was proposed on a former occasion